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Davis, W. B.

1935-1937

California; Idaho   Specimen register

Idaho   field notes

Catalog of Specimens
collected in Idaho and Oregon
1935 - 1937
by W B Davis #1101 - 2728
in
1937 by W. L Clark #1-50

W B Davis
1935.

Pine Canyon, W base Mt. Diablo, Contra Costa Co., Calif. Jan. 13.

1101♀ Corynorhynus 92-45-10-31 Tr. 11 Coll. by H. Twining
1102♀ " 101-48-10-32 Tr 11 " " "

Sunol, Alameda Co., Calif. Jan. 30.

1103♀ ad. Screech Owl. (coll. by Joy Lesure).

Berkeley Hills, 2 mi. E Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Jan. 28.

1104♀ Opossum. 725-290-63-52.
Killed in an old mine tunnel by college students. Did not get their names.

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co. Calif. Feb. 9.

(Coll. by Peterson) Feb. 9, 1935.

1105♀ Peromyscus c. parasiticus (2 emb x 33) 274-140-27-24
1106♀ Peromyscus t. gilberti (pregnant but embs. too small to measure) 195-92-25-21

Grizzly Peak, 1½ mi. ENE Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Feb. 16

1107♂ Peromyscus c. parasiticus 237x120x27-22
1108♂ Peromyscus m. gambelii 151-69-20-15
1109♀ " " " 154-65-19-15
1110♂ " " " 153-69-19-17
1111♀ " " " 163-72-20-16.

W. B. Davis
1935.

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Feb. 16.

1112♂ Mus musculus 176-90-19-14
1113♂ " " 174-85-18-13.
1114♀ Thomomys bottae bottae 201-57-27-6
1115♂ Peromyscus c. parasiticus 242-123-27-25
1116♂ Thomomys bottae bottae 240-73-31-7

Mallophaga and fleas were saved from the two Thomomys, all placed in same phial. They were littrally "lousy" with Mallophaga. Also saved two fleas from a Reithrodontomys m. longicaudus. The skin was badly slipped on this specimen so it was not put up.

Grizzly Peak, 1½ mi. E Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Feb. 23.

1117♂ Microtus c. californicus 163-44-19-15.
(Coll. by W. C. Russell)

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Feb. 23

1118♂ Reithrodontomys m. longicaudus 145-76-16-13.
1119♂ Didelphis virginianus 780-330-70-59

(Vill Cal Canyon, Contra Costa Co., Calif. Mar. 2.
Coll. by Peterson.

1120♂ Peromyscus californicus 241-131-28-26
1121♂ " maniculatus 163-73-20-15

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1935.

Wild Cat Canyon, Contra Costa Co., Calif. Mar. 2,
(Coll. by Peterson).

1122 ♂	Peromyscus maniculatus	150-63-20-16
1123 ♀	" "	160-73-21-16
1124 ♂	Neotoma fuscipes	470-235-50-33
1125 ♀	Microtus californicus	153-41-20-15

Wildcat Canyon, Contra Costa Co., Calif. Mar. 9.

1126 ♂	Sorex t. montereyensis	115-45-14-9.
1127 ♀	Peromyscus t. gilberti	188-90-23-20
1128 ♂	Peromyscus m. gambelii	161-69-21-16
1129 ♀	" " "	157-69-19-16

U. C. Campus, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Mar. 9,

1130 ♀	Mus musculus	146-67-17-12
1131 ♀	" "	137-64-17-11

Wildcat Canyon, Contra Costa Co., Calif. Mar. 9

1132 ♂	Thomomys b. bottae	232-62-30-6
1133 ♂	Neotoma f. annectens	450-205-51-33

W.B. Davis
1935.

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.
April 18, 1935.

I received today via Express two beaver skins, lacking tail and feet, nos 424, 425. Idaho Fish and Game Dept. (both tags on one skin - none on the other), with no measurements or sex mark. Also received four skulls, 2♀, 2♂, in the same shipment. These were forwarded to me by Mr. J. M. Wright, Game Warden, of Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho. The express charge was 78¢. These specimens are now numbered as below. (No letter received from Mr. Wright as yet.)

<u>Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho.</u>

1134 ♂ skull only. Beaver.
1135 ♂ " " " x } taken earlier than
1136 ♀ " " " x } other two.
1137 ♀ " " " skin
Has 2 metal tags. 1138 ? Skin only " Skins appear to belong
1139 ? " " " with skulls 1135 (4) & 1136 (7).

no. 1139 belongs with no. 1134
no. 1138 " " " 1137
W. B. D. & E. R. H. - Feb - 14, 1936

W.B. Davis
1935.

Catalog

6 mi. E Carlin, Nevada. May 12.

1140 ♀ White-throated Swift. Ovaries enlarged.
1141 ♂ Rock Wren
1142 Set of four Prairie Falcon eggs. Incubated about 10 days.

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls County, Idaho. May 13.

1143 ♀ Canyon Wren. Ovaries enlarged.
1144 ♀ Sylvilagus 10 emb. x 62. 365-45-88-64.
1145 ♀ Brewer Sparrow
1146 ♀ Chipping Sparrow
1147 ♀ Rock Wren
1148 ♂ " "

3 mi. S. Rogerson, Twin Falls Co, Idaho. May 12.

skull only
1149 Canis (Pickup)
1150 " "

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls County, Idaho, May 14.

1151 ♂ Perognathus 176-93-24-8
1152 ♂ " 184-93-24-8
1153 ♀ " 183-93-23-8
1154 ♂ Peromyscus [148]-[64]-20-19
1155 ♀ Reithrodontomys 136-62-15-13
1156 ♀ Peromyscus 180-80-20-17
1157 ♀ " 183-81-20-19
1158 ♀ " 170-70-20-18
1159 Uta in preservative. Taken in low sage + lava.

W. B. Davis
1935

Catalog

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. w Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho
May 14.

1160 ♂	Peromyscus	174-74-20-17.
1161 ♂	"	167-65-20-17
1162 ♂	"	165-70-20-19
1163 ♀	"	170-73-20-17
1164 ♂	"	177-73-20-17
1165 ♂	"	167-70-19-17
1166 ♂	"	188-95-21-20
1167 ♂	Dipodomys	240-130-39-11
1168 ♂	"	253-140-38-13
1169 ♂	"	265-145-41-12
1170 ♂	"	250-135-40-12
1171 ♂	Pipistrellus	65-23-5-10-Tr. 4.
1172 ♂	Song Sparrow	
1173 ♂	Violet Green Swallow.	
1174 ♂	White-throated Swift. Testes ½ inch long.	
1175	Sparrow Hawk.	
1176 ♂	Rock Wren	
1177	Wright Flycatcher.	

May 15.

1178 ♂	Peromyscus	180-92-20-18
1179 ♂	"	177-92-19-17
1180 ♂	"	185-93-19-18
1181 ♂	"	175-88-18-18
1182 ♂	"	177-89-21-18
1183 ♂	Sorex	103-40-12
1184 ♀	Mountain Bluebird, Ovaries small.	
1185	Sceloporus	

W.B. Davis 1935. Salmon creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls co, Idaho
May 15.

1186 Uta.
skel. only 1187 ♀ Cliff Swallow, ovaries o
skel. only 1188 ♀ " " " "
skel. only 1189 ♂ Violet-green Swallow. Testis ◯
1190 ♀ White-throated Swift.
1191 ♂ Myotis volans interior 81-26-10-15 Tr. 8.
1192 ♀ Myotis volans interior
1193 Taxidea skins of 1 fore and 1 hind foot.

2 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 16.
1194 ♂ Citellus oregonus 290-66-45-16
1195 ♂ " " 240-72-44-16

3 mi. N Hollister, Twin Falls co, Idaho. May 16
mammae 2-1-2
1196 ♀ Citellus oregonus 278-64-41-16

5 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls co., Idaho. May 16
1197 ♂ Shrike Testes ½ in long.

2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co, Idaho. May 17.
1198 ♂ Yellow warbler.
1199 ♂ Goldfinch. Testes very small.
1200 ♂ Cliff Swallow. Testes large
1201 ♂ Calif. Quail. Testes enlarged.
1202 Rana
1203 Bufo
1204 "
1205 ♂ Redwing

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1935.

2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co; Idaho. May 17.

1206♀ Redwing.

2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co, Idaho. May 18

1207♂ Reithrodontomys. 135-68-17-14
1208♀ " 145-69-17-14
1209♀ Microtus 144-37-19-14
1210♀ Goldfinch. ovaries very small.
1211♂ Long-tailed Chat. Breeding male.
1212♀ Redwing
1213♂ Yellowthroat

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co, Idaho. May 16.

skel. only
1214♀ Green-tailed Towhee. (Found caught in fence)

2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co. Idaho. May 18

1215♀ Marmota flaviventris 545-140-75-30.
1216♀ " " 545-126-75-30
1217♂ " " 570-165-78-30

all below here from S. side of river in Twin Falls Co, Idaho. May 18.

1218 Coluber mormon Had eaten a Peromyscus maniculatus
1219♀ Thomomys 182-67-24.
1220♂ " Testes very small. 192-58-26
1221♀ " 177-58-26
1222♀ " 185-60-25
1223♀ " 190-62-25
1224♀ " 183-60-25

skel. only
1225♀ Cliff Swallow

E. L. Seler.

W.B. Davis
1935

These localities should read 2 mi. S Hagerman. (W.B. Davis). 6/17/46.

2 mi. E. Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho. May 18

skull only
1226♂ Sylvilagus nuttalli. 370-29-90-63.

2 mi. E. Hagerman, Gooding Co. Idaho. May 19.

1227♂ Sorex 100-32-12-7
1228♀ " 100-37-13
1229♂ Yellow-throat

2 mi. E. Hagerman, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 19.

1230 Pituophis
skull only
1231♀ Mephitis (found dead) 690-280-90-33
mammae 2-1-2
1232♀ Thomomys 9 emb x 15

2 mi. E. Hagerman, Gooding Co. Idaho. May 20.

skull only
1233 Spilogale (Pick up) Both trapped last
skull only
1234 " " " winter and let lie.
skeleton only
1235♂ Virginia Rail.
alcoholic
1236♂ Cnephodophorus Both taken at same place,
alcoholic
1237♀ " within 6 ft. of each other.

2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co. Idaho. May 19.

1238♂ Screech Owl.

2 mi. E Hagerman, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 20.

1239♀ Thomomys 9 emb x 15; mammae 2-1-2 216-63-27.
1240♀ Microtus 8 emb. x 12. 140-35-18-13
1241♂ Mus 180-83-19-14
1242♂ Reithrodontomys 147-73-17-14
1243♂ Yellow-headed Blackbird.

W. B. Davis
1935

2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho. May 20.

1244 ♂ Sora Rail.
1245 Lizard
1246 Lizard
1247 Coluber lateralis
1248 ♂ Song Sparrow
1249 ♂ Yellow Warbler

2 mi. S. Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho. May 21.

1250 ♂ Thomomys. 207-62-25-7
1251 ♂ " 207-65-24-8

2 mi. S Hagerman, Twin Falls Co. Idaho. May 21

1252 ♂ Thomomys. 217-62-27-6
1253 ♀ Mephitis. 655-330-60-30

4 mi. S Mountain Home, Elmore Co. Idaho. May 21.

skeleton only
1254 ♂ Sage Thrasher
1255 ♀ " "

Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

1256 ♂ Lead-colored Bushtit.

Castle Creek, 4 mi. E Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 21.

skull only
1257 ♂ Lepus.

Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

1258 ♀ West. Warbling Vireo.
1259 ♂ Eastern Kingbird. (Olive-sided Flycatcher)
1260 ♀ Thomomys townsendii 255-77-33-8
1261 ♀ " " 245-70-33-7

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

1262♀ Thomomys townsendii 245-75-33-7

Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana Owyhee co., Idaho, May 23

1263♀ Thomomys townsendii 235-72-35-7
1264♂ Ondatra 555-245-85-25

Hills 6 mi. W Murphy, Owyhee co., Idaho. May 24

1265♂ Western Lark Sparrow. Breeding bird.
1266♂ Western Warbling Vireo. Testes ○
1267♀ Willow Woodpecker Ovaries small.
1268 Hyla
1269 "
1270 "
1271 1 batch of tadpoles - Hyla?
1272♂ Sage Sparrow
1273♂ Western Lark Sparrow
~~1274 Lepus californicus~~ Put up by Twining
1275♀ Poor Will.
1276♂ Sylvilagus nuttallii 365-50-95-67

5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co. Idaho May 25

1277♀ Citellus leurodon 215-45-31
1278♂ Thomomys townsendii 265-90-35-7
1279♂ " " 270-91-37-7
1280♀ " " 6 emb x 10 mammae 2-0-2 230-77-33-7
1281♀ " " 6 emb x 12 mammae 1-1-2 240-73-34-7
1282♀ " " Mammae 1-1-2 230-68-34-6
Skull only 1283♂ " " Subadult.

W. B. Davis
1935

Catalog

5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 25.

skeleton only
1284 ♂ Horned Lark.
skeleton only
1285 ♂ " "
skeleton only
1286 ♂ " "

1287 ♂ Horned Lark.

1288 ♂ " "

1289 ♀ Tolmie Warbler

1290 ♂ Brewer Blackbird Breeding.

1291 ♀ Crotophytus. In atriplex area. 2 grasshoppers in stomach

5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho May 26

1292 ♀ Mus musculus 170-80-18-15

1293 ♀ Citellus lewiodon 230-46-32

1294 ♂ Brewer Blackbird

1295 ♀ Rock Wren.

5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 27

1296 ♂ Perognathus 153-~~73~~ 75-29-9

Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

1297 ♂ Thomomys townsendii 265-77-39-7

Sinker Creek, 7 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 27

1298 ♀ Thomomys townsendii mammae 1-1-2. 235-65-33-7
1299 ♂ ~~Olive~~ Wil[low]-backed Thrush
1300 ♂ Song Sparrow.

9 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co. Idaho. May 27

1301. Lizard. nto?

W B Davis
1935

9 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 27

1302 ♀ Citellus leurodon 228-50-33

5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co. Idaho, May 27

1303 ♀ Citellus leurodon sad. 218-52-33

9 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co. Idaho. May 27

1304 ♀ Citellus leurodon yg. 203-48-31

Reynolds Cr., 12 mi. S Snake River, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 28

1305 Thamnophis Stomach contained digested fish.
1306 ♀ " Stomach empty; 13 eggs.
1307 ♀ Black-headed Grosbeak
1308 ♀ Yellow Warbler
1309 ♂ House Wren.

3 mi. S Murphy Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 28

1310 ♂ Shrike.

2 mi. S Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 29

1311 Snake Stomach contained lizard #1312.
1312 Lizard.
1313 ♂ Reithrodontomys 133-62-17-14.
1314 ♀ Peromyscus 185-76-21-18
1315 ♀ " 163-65-19-18
1316 ♀ " 170-77-21-18
1317 ♀ " 178-76-21-18
1318 ♀ " 163-65-21-17.5
1319 ♂ " 155-68-21-17
1320 ♂ " 163-70-22-18
1321 ♂ " 168-76-22-18

Catalog.

W.B. Davis
1935.

S side Snake River,
2 mi. w Reynolds creek, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 29.

1322 ♂	Citellus leurodon		207-43-32
1323 ♀	Citellus oregonus		303-67-47-18
1324 ♂	Western Tanager	Testes small	
1325 ♂	Bullock Oriole	Breeding.	
1326 ♀	" "	Eggs in oviduct	
skel. only 1327 ♀	" "	" " "	
1328 ♂	Yellow Warbler		
Skeleton only 1329 ♀	Cliff Swallow	Breeding	
1330 ♂	Violet-green Swallow	"	

2 mi. S Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 30.

1331 ♂	Citellus idahoensis	230-55-37

3 mi. S Fruitland, Payette Co., Idaho. May 31

1332 ♀	Citellus idahoensis	235-57-35
1333 ♂	" "	232-50-38
1334 ♀	" "	233-50-37
~~skel. only~~ 1335 ♀	" "	235-50-37

2 mi. S Payette, between Payette and Snake rivers,
Payette Co., Idaho. June 1.

[...]otypes	1336 ♀	Reithrodontomys megalotis nigrescens		144-70-17-16
"	1337 ♂	" " "		153-77-18-15
	1338 ♀	Mustelus		317-113-37-19
	1339 ♀	Thomomys townsendii	Mammae 1-1-2	270-84-35-9
	1340 ♀	" "		271-82-36-8
	1341 ♀	" "		271-84-37-8
	1342 ♀	" "		257-78-35-~~8~~7

W B Davis
1935.

2 mi. S Payette, between Payette and Snake rivers, Payette co., Idaho. June 1.

1343♂ *Citellus idahoensis* 233-55-36.

1344♂ " " 231-53-36

~~skeleton only~~

1345♂ " " 243-62-36

skeleton only

1346♂ " " 238-60-37

alcoholic

1347♂ " " 225-45-36

skeleton only

1348♀ *Thomomys townsendii* 267-86-37-7

skeleton only.

1349♀ Bank Swallow. Ovaries very small.

June 2.

1350♀ *Reithrodontomys m. nigrescens* 138-62-16-14.

1351♂ *Citellus idahoensis* 246-66-39

alcoholic,

1352♀ " " 238-60-36

4½ mi. SE New Plymouth, Payette co. Idaho. May 31.

skeleton

1353♂ Burrowing Owl. Killed by Twining.

2 mi. S Payette, between Payette and Snake rivers, Payette co. Idaho

June 2.

1354♂ yg. *Ondatra* 313-143-64-14

1355♂ *Citellus idahoensis* 247-56-38

1356♀ " "

1357♀ Red wing Blackbird.

1358♂ " "

1359♂ Cow Bird.

¼ mi. N Ontario, Oregon

1360 *Citellus townsendi* 206-42-32

1361 " " 202-40-32

1362 " " 211-40-33

1363 " " 220-52-33

W. B. Davis
1935.

7 mi. S Emmett, in Ada Co., Idaho. June 3.

1364 ♂ Citellus idahoensis 236-53-37
1365 ♀ " " 237-51-36

14 mi. SE Boise, Ada Co., Idaho. June 3.
1366 ♀ Citellus idahoensis 217-47-35
1367 ♂ " " 226-56-35

4 mi. SE Kinghill, Elmore Co., Idaho. June 4
1368 Nighthawk
1369 Lizard
1370 "
~~137~~

4 mi. E. Gooding, Gooding co., Idaho. June 4
1371 Lizard
1372 ♂ Citellus idahoensis 225-47-34
1373 ♂ " " 218-45-34
1374 ♀ " " 204-45-32
Skull only
1375 ♀ " " 217-49-33

2 mi. S Payette, between Payette and Snake rivers, Payette Co., Idaho. June 3.
1376 ♂ Yellowthroat
1377 ♀ ~~Redwing Blackbird~~

Howell's Canyon, 12 mi. S Albion, Cassia co., Idaho June 4.
1378 ♂ Eutamias 216-96-30-16

3 mi. W Bliss, Gooding Co., Idaho. June 4
1379 ♂ Citellus idahoensis 231-57-35
1380 ♀ " " young. 201-45-31

O. B. Davis 1935.

Raft River Valley, 10 mi. E Declo, Cassia co., Idaho. June 5.

1381♀ Citellus leurodon 175-40-29.

Elba, Cassia co., Idaho. June 5.

1382♂ Screech Owl.

Wickle Ranch Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 6

1383♂ Barn Swallow
1384♀ Citellus 315-80-45-18
1385♂ sad. " 278-75-48-18
1386♂ Chipping Sparrow.

June 7

1387♂ Thomomys. 238-65-29
1388♂ " 220-60-28
1389♀ " 195-58-28
1390♀ " 210-66-27
1391♀ Screech Owl. Ovaries small. Breast indicated nesting.
1392♀ Citellus 303-77-47-20
1393♀ " 307-80-45-20

June 8.

1394♀ Thomomys. 200-60-27-6
1395♂ Bobolink.
1396♀ "
1397♂ "
1398♂ "
1399♂ Savannah Sparrow.

W. B. Davis 1935. Mt. Independence, 8 mi. SW Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 8.

1400 ♂ Junco. Breeding.
1401 ♂ Cassian Purple Finch
1402 ♂ Golden-crowned Kinglet.
1403 ♂ Audubon Warbler
1404 ♂ Lazuli Bunting.

Conner Canyon, 4 mi. N. Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho June 9.

1405 Crotalus (stomach contained 2 Sceloperus one saved as #1406)
1406 Sceloperus - (one of 2 in stomach of #1405)
1407 ♂ Mountain Chickadee
1408 ♀ Citellus armatus 308-75-45-18
1409 ♂ House Wren
1410 ♀ Lepus townsendii 1 emb. in preservative #1410. 8 emb x 115 mm. 395-85-155-105

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho June 10

1411 ♂ Killdeer.

Conner Canyon, 4 mi. N. Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho, June 9

1412 ? Lepus townsendii. Embryo of #1410. 160-15-47-27

Wickel Ranch, Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho June 10.

Skull only 1413 ♀ Thomomys quadratus mammae 4 pr. 197-55-26
Skull only 1414 ♀ " " " " 195-57-25
1415 ♂ " " 235-71-28

6 mi. SE Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho June 11.

1416 ♂ Erithrezon 855-230-105-30.

10 mi. E. Malta, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 12.

1417 ♀ Citellus mollis 216-51-33

14 mi. SE Malta, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 12

1418♀ Citellus mollis 225-52-32
1419♀ " " young. 190-47-32

Raft River, 1 mi. E Malta, Cassia Co. Idaho. June 12

1420♂ Citellus armatus 333-83-52-19
1421♀ " " 293-67-47-19
1422♂ " " 302-80-52-19

2 mi. S Malta, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 12.

1423♀ Citellus oregonus 300-74-43-18
1424♀ " " 300-78-44-17
1425♂ " " 283-72-43-18
1426♀ " " 265-73-40-18

5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 25

1427 Phrynosoma.

Cassia Creek, ~~Cassia~~ Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 14

~~Skull only~~ + cased skin.
1428♂ Ondatra. (Pick up - skull from skin caught by Mel. [illegible]) Taken Dec. 15, 1934.

Bridge, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 14

1429♀ Citellus oregonus 260-70-45-18
1430♀ " armatus 288-76-46-19.
1431♂ " mollis 222-45-31
1432♂ " " 205-51-33
1433♀ " " 208-48-32
1434♀ " " 197-42-32
1435♂ Sage Thrasher.

W.B. Davis
1935

Catalog.

Raft River Valley, 10 mi. E. Declo, Cassia Co., Idaho,
June 15.

1436 ♂ Citellus mollis 225-50-33
1437 ♂ " " 230-48-33
1438 ♀ " " 227-50-33
1439 ♀ " " 223-49-32
1440 ♀ " " 226-53-33

Wickel Ranch, Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho, June 17.

1441 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 165-70-21-19.
skel. only
1442 ♂ Barn Swallow

Raft River, 2 mi. S Snake River, Cassia Co., Idaho, June 18 [illegible]

1443 ♀ Citellus oregonus 286-75-45-12
1444 ♂ Blackheaded Grosbeak
1445 ♂ Thomomys. 215-60-27
1446 ♀ ad. Citellus mollis 215-48-34
1447 ♀ yg. " " 200-45-33

S side Snake River, 19 mi. SW American Falls Power
Co., Idaho. June 18.

1448 ♀ Citellus armatus 275-75-50-18

June 19.

1449 ♂ Citellus armatus. 290-85-50-18
1450 ♂ Thomomys 210-60-29
1451 ♀ " 202-65-29
1452 ♂ Ondatra. 600-250-85-27

W. B. Davis 1935. 4 mi. NW American Falls, Power Co. Idaho. June 19.

1454 ♀	Thomomys townsendii	263-80-36-7
1455 ♀	" "	245-96-35-7

June 20.

1456 ♀ yg.	Citellus mollis	200-40-33
1457 ♀ ad.	Marmota flaviventris	565-130-75-33
1458 ♂	Mustelus arizonensis	355-125-41-19

2 mi. SW Aberdeen, ~~Power~~ Bingham Co., Idaho, June 20.

1459 Thamnophis.

10 mi. W NW American Falls, Power Co., Idaho. June 20

1460 ♂ yg.	Citellus mollis	202-48-33

19 mi. NW American Falls, Power Co., Idaho, June 20

1461 ♂ yg.	Citellus mollis.	212-43-31

16 mi. NW American Falls, Power Co., Idaho. June 20

1462 ♀ ad	Citellus mollis	220-50-32
1463 ♂ ad	" "	216-46-32
1464 ♀ yg	" "	200-40-32
1465 yg	" "	202-48-32
1466 yg	" "	202-40-30

Pingree, Bingham Co., Idaho. June 20

1467 ♀	Citellus mollis	204-33-33
1468 ♂	" "	220-50-33
1469 ♀	" "	210-50-32
1470 ♀	" "	208-40-32
1471	" "	216-48-32

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1935.

5 mi. W Aberdeen, Bingham Co., Idaho June 20

1472 ♀ Long-billed Curlew
skeleton only
1472 ♂ " " "

3½ mi. E. Wapello, Bingham Co. Idaho. June 22

1473 ♀ yg. Citellus mollis 190-48-33
1474 ♀ yg. Citellus armatus ~~oregonus~~ 272-80-43-19
1475 ♂ ad. " " 305-74-46-20
1476 ♀ ad. " " 305-80-45-19
1477 ♀ ad. " " 305-75-45-19.

3 mi. S Blackfoot, Bingham Co. Idaho. June 23

1478 ♀ Dipodomys 248-138-39-13
1479 ♀ " 2 emb. R. side x 15 254-140-41-13
1480 ♀ " 4 emb. x 15 260-142-40-13
1481 ♂ " 254-140-41-13
1482 ♂ " 245-135-39-13
1483 ♂ " 274-154-42-13
1484 ♀ Eutamias minimus 192-84-28-14

2 mi. SE Taber, Bingham Co. Idaho, June 23

1485 ♀ ad. Citellus mollis 215-41-33
1486 ♂ ad. " " 215-44-33
1487 ♂ sad. " " 220-47-33
1488 ♂ yg. " " 200-41-33
1489 ♂ yg. " " 200-41-33
skin only
1490 ♀ yg. " " 200-41-31

W. B. Davis
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Arco, Butte Co., Idaho. June 24

1491 ♀ yg	*Citellus armatus*	286-75-43-17
1492 ♂ ad.	" "	305-77-47-18
1493 ♂ ad	" "	320-77-47-18
1494 ♂ ad	" "	315-79-47-19
1495 ♂ ad.	" "	320-79-47-19

3 mi. SE Arco, Butte Co. Idaho June 24.

1496 ♀ yg	*Citellus mollis*	197-45-32
1497 ♀ yg	" "	215-47-33
1498 ♀ yg	" "	193-43-32
1499 ♂ ad.	" "	217-43-33
1500 ♀ yg	" "	186-42-30
1501 skull only (Pick up.)	*Marmota flaviventris*	

Pioneer, 17 mi. SE Arco, Butte Co., Idaho. June 25

1502 ♂	*Peromyscus maniculatus*	177-80-21-18
1503 ♂	" "	163-73-21-18
1504 ♂	" "	167-73-20-18
1505 ♂	" "	160-65-20-18
1506 ♂ yg	" "	148-68-20-17
1507 ♂	" "	158-68-20-18
1508 ♂	" "	163-68-19-18
1509 ♂	" "	164-71-20-18
1510 ♀	" "	165-66-20-18
1511 ♀	" "	178-76-20-18
1512 ♀	*Neotoma*	320-134-47-33
1513 ♀ yg	*Citellus pessimus*	190-45-32
1514 ♀ yg	" "	195-42-32

W. B. Davis
1935

3 mi. SE Arco, Butte Co., Idaho. June 25

1515 ♀ ad.	Citellus pessimus		227-45-33
1516 ♂ sad	"	"	214-47-32
1517 ♀ ad	"	"	216-45-32
1518 ♂ sad	"	"	208-42-33
1519 ♂ ad	"	"	217-50-33
1520 ♂ sad	"	"	208-45-33
1521 ♀ yg.	"	"	207-42-32
~~skin only~~ 1522 ♀ yg	"	"	195-42-32
skin only 1523 ♂ yg	"	"	205-47-33

1 mi. N Berenice, Butte Co. Idaho, June 26

1524 ♂ ad	Citellus mollis		217-41-33
1525 ♀ sad.	"	"	214-45-32
1526 ♀ sad	"	"	206-40-33
1527 ♂ ad	"	"	218-43-32
1528 ♂ yg	"	"	210-44-32
1529 ♀ yg	"	"	202-40-31
1530 ♂ yg	"	"	195-42-32
1531 ♂ yg	"	"	192-41-31
1532 ♂ yg	"	"	198-41-31
1533 ♂ ad	"	"	215-51-33

Birch Creek, 2 mi. NW Kaufman, Clark Co. Idaho, June 27

1534 ♀ ad.	Citellus elegans		300-76-45-17
1535 yg	"	"	

~~Birch~~ Creek, 8 mi. SE Kaufman, Clark Co, Idaho June 27

1536 yg.	Citellus artemisia		186-43-31

Catalog.

W. B. Davis
1935.

Birch Creek, 2 mi. NW Kaufman, Clark co., Idaho, June 28.

1537♂ Thomomys idahoensis 183-48-23-7
1538♀ " " 180-48-22-7
1539♀ " " 185-50-23-7
1540♀ " " 190-46-22-7

Birch Creek, 2 mi. SE Kaufman, Clark Co., Idaho. June 28

1541♂ yg Citellus artemisia 197-48-33
1542♀ yg " " 180-44-31
1543♀ yg. " " 177-38-30
1544♂ yg " " 195-48-32
1545♀ yg " " 180-40-29
Pick up 1546 Taxidea taxus (skull only)
Pick up. 1547 Odocoileus hemionus (antler only).

Birch Creek, 2 mi. SE Kaufman, Clark co. Idaho. June. 29.

1548♀ Thomomys idahoensis 193-50-24-7
1549♀ " " 188-52-24-7
1550♀ " " 190-52-24-7
1551♀ " " 176-52-23-6

Wickel Ranch, Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho, July 9,

1552♂ (Citellus) oregonus 290-76-47-18

13 mi. E Twin Falls, Twin Falls co., Idaho, July 10

1553♂ Citellus mollis 220-47-33
1554♂ 207-44-32
1555♀ 195-50-31

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1935

Shoshone Falls, Snake River, Jerome Co., Idaho. July 11

1556♂ Peromyscus crinitus crinitus 187-100-21-20
1557♀ " 5 emb. x 15 mm. " 185-97-21-20
1558♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 177-78-21-18
1559♀ " 5 emb x 15 " 176-68-21-18
1560♀ " 5 emb. x 5 " 166-73-21-18

Shoshone Falls, Snake River, Twin Falls Co. Idaho. July 11
1561♂ Peromyscus crinitus crinitus 188-100-20-20
1562♀ " 5 emb. x 16 " " 189-110-21-20
1563♀ Neotoma 293-122-41-28

Ketchum, Blaine Co. Idaho. July 11
1564♂ Citellus columbianus 330-103-55-18

Head Big Lost River, 7895 ft., Custer Co., Idaho, July 11
1565♂ Sciurus h. richardsoni 295-90-51-24
1566♀ Thrush.
1567♀ Hairy Woodpecker
1568♀ad Thomomys f. fuscus 4 pr. mammae 195-65-26-6
1569♀♀ " " " " " 175-60-24-6

July 12.
1570♂ Thomomys f. fuscus 204-60-27-6
1571♀ " " " 4 pr. mammae 210-67-27-6
1572♀ " " " " " 188-62-26-6
1573♂ Thrush - (Breeding bird.
1574♀ Sciurus h. richardsoni 323-125-57-26
1575♂ Callospermophilus 286-97-45-26
skull only
1576♂ Lepus bairdii 410-40-130-80

Catalog. 23

W. B. Davis
1935 Head Big Lost River, Custer Co., Idaho. July 13.

1577 ♀	*Thomomys f. fuscus*	4 pr. mammae	200-68-26-7
1578 ♂ -skel	*Citellus r. richardsoni*		305-105-54-26
1579 ♀ alcoholic	*Thomomys f. fuscus*	4 pr. mammae)	212-75-27-7
1580 ♀ + body skel	49. ″ ″ ″		201-67-27-7
1581 ♀	*Callospermophilus*		300-106-49-23

W. B. Davis
1935.

Catalog

Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co., Calif. Dec. 1.

1582 ♂ *Scapanus latimanus* 198-28-23
Collected by Iris Forsythe.

1 mi. S Ignacio, Marin Co., Calif. Dec. 1.

1583 ♂ Red-backed Sandpiper.

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Dec. 20

1584 ♂ Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Found dead.
See p. 474 of my field notes.

Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 22.

1585 ♂ Sharp-shinned Hawk.
1586 ♂ Junco.

12 mi. N.E. Minidoka, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 23

(skulls only)

1587 ♂	*Canis latrans*	1142 - 342 - 177 ~~1067 - 370 - 184~~
1588 ♂	" "	1105 - 380 - 184
1589 ♂	" "	1069 - 355 - 184
1590 ♀	" "	1067 - 370 - 184
1591 ♀	" "	1142 - 370 - 174
1592 ♀	" "	1168 - 387 - 183
1593 ♀	" "	1092 - 342 - 184
skin only 1594 ♀	" "	
skin only 1595 ♀	" "	

all these trapped by Nephi Duncan of Minidoka in November, 1935.

3 mi. S. Minidoka, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 23.

iris brown
1596 ♀ Rough leg Hawk. Stomach empty.
1597 ♀ " " " Stomach contained rabbit remain…

Minidoka, Minidoka Co., Idaho, Dec. 23,

1598 ♀ English Sparrow.

<u>Snake River, 3 mi. SE Acequia, Cassia Co., Ida. Dec. 23</u>

skeleton only
1599 ♂. Mink. 520-142-69

Trapped by W. A. Curtis, Rt 1. Rupert, Idaho, about Dec. 15, 1935.

<u>2 mi. E Heyburn, Minidoka Co., Idaho, Dec. 24</u>

1600?	<u>Ondatra</u>	532-266-78
1601?	"	544-249-78
1602?	"	532-266-78
1603?	"	557-261-78
1604?	"	532-236-78
1605?	"	524-266-80
1606?	"	571-266-82
1607?	"	532-266-78
1608?	"	558-272-75
1609?	"	564-266-78
1610?	"	513-253-78
1611?	"	558-253-82
1612?	"	

Collected by David Krause, R.R. Heyburn, Idaho, during the last 6 days - Dec. 18-24.

Skulls only

None of these carcasses could be sexed because the abdominal region of each had been well cleaned by chickens.

<u>Head Little Lost River Valley, Custer Co. Idaho. Dec. 24</u>

skull only
1613 ♂ <u>Canis latrans</u>. Given to me by Walter Nelson a trapper for that area.

Catalog.

Howell's Canyon, 8 mi. SE Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 24

~~Skull only~~
1614 ♂ Spilogale skull + skin from head area. 381-144-45-25
1615 ♂ Long-tailed Chickadee
1616 ♀ " " "
1617 ♂ Mountain Chickadee
1618 ♂ Lead-colored Bushtit.

2 mi. SE Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 25

1619 ♀ Willow Goldfinch
1620 ♂ Junco
1621 ♂ Song Sparrow

3 mi. N Oakley, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 26

1622 ♂ Rough leg Stomach contained rabbit.
1623 ♂ " "

~~8~~ 2 mi. E Oakley, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 26

1624 ♂ Horned Owl.

Goose creek
15 mi. SW Oakley, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 26

$6.50 {
skin only
1625 ♀ Lynx rufus } mother and her kitten.
skin only
1626 ♂ " "
skin only
1627 ♂ Taxidea taxus
}

all the above trapped by Ned Emery, Oakley, Idaho. All taken in November.

W.B. Davis
1935.

Catalog

Goose Creek, 25 mi. SW Oakley, Cassia Co., Idaho.

Dec. 26.

$5 { skin only
1628 ♂ Procyon lotor — Trapped by Ned Emery in
skin only
1629 ♀ " " November, 1935

6 mi. SE Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 26.

+ skull
1630 ♂ Taxidea taxus #3
skin only
$10.50 1631 ♂ " " #1 Trapped by Andrew Peterson,
skin only
1632 ♀ " " #2 Albion, Idaho in November, 1935

Snake River, 3 mi. SE Acequia, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 28.

1633 ♂ Junco.
1634 ♀ "
3 pieces
1635 ? Hawk. western Red-tail. Only wing, leg & skull saved.

Acequia, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 29

1636 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 147-60-19-14
1637 ♂ " " 142-57-17-14
1638 ♂ " " 158-68-19-15
1639 ♀ " " 135-54-19-15
1640 ♀ " " 143-58-19-15
1641 ♀ " " 133-58-19-16

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 31

1642 ♂ Titmouse. (Gray)
1643 ♂ " "
1644 ♀ " "
1645 ♂ Song Sparrow.

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1936

Catalog

6 mi. S. Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho Jan. 2.

skin only
1646 ♂ Canis latrans, Trapped by Raymond Wickel about Dec. 1, 1935. He will try to get the body for me.

12 mi. W. Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho, Jan. 3

1647 ♂ Horned Lark.

Bellevue, Blaine Co. Idaho. Jan. 2

1648 ♀ Bohemian Waxwing. } Collected by Howard Twining.
1649 ♀ " "

4 mi. NW Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 30, 1935

1650 ♂ Lepus californicus

Bellevue, Blaine Co. Idaho. Jan. 4.

1651 ♀ Creeper
1652 ♀ Long-tailed Chickadee
1653 ♀ " " "
1654 ♀ Water Ouzel

Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 5

1655 ♀ Goldfinch.
1656 ♂ Song Sparrow.
1657 ♀ " "
1658 ♂ Chickadee
1659 ♀ Ouzel
1660 ♂ Chickadee
1661 ♂ Song Sparrow

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Catalog.

Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 5.

1662♂ Hairy Woodpecker.
1663♂ Creeper
1664♀ Long tailed Chickadee
1665♂ " " "
1666♀ " " "
1667♂ " " "

Shoshone, Lincoln Co., Idaho. Jan. 6.

1668♂ Song Sparrow
1669♀ " "
1670♀ Flicker.
1671? Junco.
1672♂ Song Sparrow
1674♀ Junco

Baker Cr., 12 mi. N Ketchum, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 4

Kept by Davis
1673♀ Glaucomys sabrinus. 335-145-45-27

Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 7.

1675 Song Sparrow.
1676♂ Junco.
skin only
$3.00 1677? Mink. Taken by ~~J~~ Gene Glahn Nov., 1934.
~~1678♂ Mt~~

Boulder Peak, 20 mi. N Ketchum, Blaine Co., Idaho.
Jan. 7

Feet only
1678♂ Mt. Goat. Taken by Gene Glahn Oct. 15, 1935

Baker Cr., 12 mi. N Ketchum, Blaine Co., Idaho, Jan 4.

1679♀ Glaucomys sabrinus 315-142-x-21

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Catalog.

Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 2.

skel. only
1680 ♂ Bohemian Waxwing. } Killed by Howard Twining.
skel. only
1681 ♀ " " }
skel. only
1682 ♀ " " }

Baker Cr., 12 mi. N Ketchum, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 4.

1683 ♂ Sciurus h. richardsoni 325-120-51-27

5 mi. S Shoshone, Lincoln Co., Idaho. Jan 8.

1684 ♀ Raven.

2 mi. E Jerome, Jerome Co., Idaho. Jan. 8.

1685 ♀ Raven.

Snake River, 1 mi. W Heyburn, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Jan. 9.

1686 ♂ Lepus californicus 525-90-120-120
1687 ♀ Song Sparrow
1688 ♂ " "
1689 ♂ " "
1690 ♀ Tree Sparrow
1691 ♂ Junco
1692 ♀ White-crowned Sparrow.

Little Lost River Valley, Custer Co., Idaho.

Trapped by Walter Nelson Jan. 1-9, 1936.

Skull only {
1693 ♂ Canis latrans
1694 ♂ " "
1695 ♂ " "
1696 ♂ " "
}

W. B. Davis
1936

Catalog.

Little Lost River Valley, Custer Co., Idaho.

Trapped by Walter Nelson Jan 1-9, 1936

Skull only:

1697♀ Canis latrans
1698♀ " "
1699♀ " "
1700♀ " "
1701♀ " "
1702♀ " "
1703♀ " "

Hailey, Blaine Co., Idaho. Dec. 1935

+skeleton
$1.50 1704♂ Mephitis. 690-285-75-34
Trapped by A. Linderman.

4 mi. NW Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. Jan. 10.

1705♂ Lepus californicus 525-78-127-125

3 mi. W Burley, Cassia Co., Idaho. Jan. 10

1706♂ Crow.

Copper Cr., 6 mi. N. Muldoon, Blaine Co., Idaho. 1927.

Horns only
$1.00 1707♂ Mountain Sheep. Picked up by Gene Glahn.

W. B. Davis
1936

Catalog.

Strawberry Canyon, below Grizzly Peak, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Feb. 29, 1936

1708♀ Microtus c. californicus — 5 emb. x 10 L. uterus only. 162-44-19-15

1709♀ Peromyscus m. gambelii — 156-63-19-18

1710♀ " " " — 145-62-19-17.

1711♂ " " " — 154-67-19-17

Off Monterey, Monterey Co., Calif. Feb. 29.

1712♀ Short-billed Gull (collected by Major Allan Brooks)
Beak: tomia clear horn, yellowish toward gape; tip yellow; red spot back of yellow spot on upper mandible; basal ½ of upper m. blackish brown. Eye-lid, reddish. Iris brown. Legs greenish blue, webs more yellow. Ova 3 mm. In process of general molt. Had Cestode parasites in small intestine.

Suisun Bay, Contra Costa Co., Calif. Mar. 5.

1713♂ Ring-billed Gull. (coll. by Major Allan Brooks.
Feet Chrome-yellow, toenails black, legs chrome yellow; iris yellow; eyelid & gape red, beak chrome yellow save black ring near tip. Was molting in head are & scapulars. No Cestodes or other large parasites.

Had eaten fish.

1714♂ Herring Gull. (coll. by Major Allan Brooks.
Feet pink, legs flesh color; eye lid & iris yellow; beak straw color; orange spot on lower mandible with brownish spots in front. No cestodes or other large parasite. Had eaten fish. Molting slightly.

W B Davis
1936

Catalog.

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Mar. 7.

1715♂ Peromyscus c. parasiticus 240-120-28-25

1716♀ Reithrodontomys m. longicaudus 150-77-18-14

Salt Marsh, 4 mi. N Richmond, Contra Costa Co. Calif. Mar. 7

1717♂ Sorex trowbridgei 108-40-13-

Dwight Way Hill, 1000 ft., Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Mar. 14,

1718♂ Sylvilagus 100-6-20-13.
Young about 4 days old.

Off Santa Cruz, Calif. Mar. 14. Col. by Major A. Brooks.

1719♀ Pigeon Guillemot

1720♀ Marbled Murrelet

1721♂ Marbled Murrelet.

1722♂ Rhinoceros auklet.

1/2 mi. S Occidental, Sonoma Co., Calif. Mar 17.

1723 Phenacomys longicaudus 69-19-10-2
Taken Mar. 15. Died in captivity. One of a litter of three.

1724♀ Phenacomys longicaudus 153-67-19-11
Taken Mar. 15. Died in Captivity Mar. 19.

W. B. Davis
1936

Catalog.

Dwight Way Hill, 1000 ft., Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Mar. 18, 1936.

alcoholic
1725♂ Sylvilagus bachmani wt. 27.5 gr. 115-10-23-14, base 15
1726♂ " " wt. 28.0 gr. 115-10-23-13 " 15

Both were taken from nest March 14, and kept in captivity. No. 1726 died Mar 17, No. 1725 died Mar. 18.

Head Bodega Point, Sonoma Co., Calif. Mar. 18.

1727♂ Surf Bird. Coll. by Major A Brooks. Stomach contained several small black snails and mussels. Bird in process of general molt.

½ mi. S Occidental, Sonoma Co., Calif. Mar. 15.

1728♀ Phenacomys longicaudus 178-78-19-12
Died in captivity Mar. 20. 3 emb. x 18.
alcoholic
1729 " " wt. 4.6 gr. 66-18-11-3
Died in captivity Mar. 20.
1730♂ " " 133-50-18-10
1731♂ " " 146-60-20-11
Died in captivity Mar. 21.

Fivemile Cr., 2½ mi. NE Custer, 7000-8000 ft., Custer Co., Idaho.

Collected by Wm Kuebli, ~~at~~ Dec. 1, 1935.

+skeleton
1732♀ ad. Martes americana. 550-81-85

W. B. Davis
1936.

Catalog.

Halleck, Elko Co., Nevada. Died in capt. Apr. 7, 1936

1733 ♀ Eutamias m. scrutator 190-92-31-14

Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. April 10.

1734 ♂ Perognathus c. californicus 188-94-31-12.
1735 ♀ Peromyscus m. ~~boylei~~ gambelii 155-72-19-17
1736 ♀ " " " 150-65-19-17
1737 ♀ Peromyscus truei gilberti 183-92-24-23
1738 ♂ Reithrodontomys m. longicaudus 140-72-17-14
1739 ♀ " " " 132-66-16-13
1740 ♀ Microtus c. californicus 177-47-21-13
1741 ♀ " " Emb: R3, L2, x30 164-42-20-15
1742 ♀ " " " 182-50-21-15
1743 ♀ Reithrodontomys m. longicaudus 117-58-15-12
1744 ♂ Peromyscus m. gambelii 175-78-21-17
1745 ♂ " " " 163-73-20-17

Salt Marsh, 2½ mi. N Richmond, Contra Costa Co., Calif. April 11.

1746 ♂ Reithrodontomys raviventris 145-72-17-14
1747 ♀ Sorex vagrans halicoetes 104-41-12
Emb. 3R, 2L, x15 mm.
1748 ♀ Microtus c. paludicola 162-45-19-14
" Emb 4R, 2L x 25 mm
1749 ♀ " " 168-45-19.5-14
1750 ♀ Rattus 312-160-40-19

Pinole, Contra Costa Co., Calif. April 11, 1936.

1751♀ Antrozous pacificus pallidus Pregnant. 118-39-14-30 Tr. 14
1752♀ " " " 2 emb 1 each, very small - 2mm. 127-44-15-30 Tr. 15
1753♀ " " " Pregnant. 127-45-15-29 Tr. 16
1754♂ " " " 123-40-13-30 Tr. 14
1755♂ " " " 127-44-14-27 Tr. 14
1756♂ " " " 120-44-14-28 Tr. 14
1758♂ Tadarida mexicana 102-35-8-17 Tr. 4

15 mi. N San Rafael, Marin Co., Calif. Apr. 10.

1759♀ Mustela frenata munda 343-128-39-20 suckling young
Coll. by C. Lang.

Pinole, Contra Costa Co. Calif. April 15.

1760♂ Antrozoas pacificus pallidus 120-39-12-30 Tr. 16
1761♂ " " " 115-38-13-28 Tr. 16

Playa del Ray Marsh, 3 mi E Venice, Los Angeles Co., Calif. April 18

1762♀ Microtus 151-45-21-15 ~~153-46-21-15~~
1763♀ " 165-38-22-15
1764♂ " 158-46-24-15
1765♀ " 184-55-22-16
1766♂ ~~Reithrodontomys~~ Mus 168-80-18-13
skel. only 1767♂ " 164-80-18-13
1768♂ " 165-85-19-13
1769♂ " 161-80-19-13
skel. only 1770♂ Reithrodontomys 150-80-18-13
1771♂ " 143-73-17-12
1772♀ Mus 179-85-19-13

W. B. Davis
1936

Catalog

Sand Hills, 4 mi. E Venice, Los Angeles Co., Calif. April 18.

1773 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 151-61-20-16

1774 ♂ " " 151-63-20-15

2 mi. N Palmdale, Los Angeles Co., Calif. April 19.

1775 ♀ Desert Sparrow Egg nearly ready to be deposited.

1776 ♀ west. Lark Sparrow ova small 0

Pinole, Contra Costa Co., Calif. April 15.

1777 ♂ Tadarida mexicana 108-31-9-18 Tr. 5

1778 ♀ " " 108-34-10-18 Tr. 5.

Beaver Cr., 12 mi. N Ketchum, Blaine Co., Idaho Jan. 1936

wing only
1779 ? Dendragopus obscurus richardsoni (Pick up by H. Twining)

Near San Andreas, Calaveras Co., Calif. April 26, 1936

1780 ♀ Aphelacoma californica californica

N slope Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. April 29.

1781 ♂ Reithrodontomys m. longicauda 155-82-18-14

1782 ♂ " " " 148-75-17-13

1783 ♂ Peromyscus m. gambelii 159-68-19-17

1784 ♂ " " " 154-68-18-17

1785 ♀ " " " 168-74-20-18

1786 ♀ " " " 158-70-19-17

1787 ♂ Perognathus c. californicus 220-112-26-12

1788 ♂ " " " 220-116-26-12

1789 ♀ " " " 192-96-23-11

skel. only
1790 ♀ " " " 202-103-24-11

Lower U.C. Campus, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. April 29.

1791♂ Thomomys bottae bottae (Coll. by D. Tickner) 242-72-30-6

N slope Strawberry Canyon, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. May 5, 1936

1792♂ Sorex 104-34-11

1793♂ Perognathus c. californicus 225-119-26-17

1794♀ " " " 218-118-25-12

1795♂ Peromyscus maniculatus gambelii 157-66-20-18

Table Mountain, 6 mi. N Oroville, Butte Co., Calif. May 9, 1936

1796♂ Dipodomys heermanni saxatalis 290-176-41-14

1797♂ Peromyscus boylii boylii 200-106-22-18

1798♂ " " " 196-103-22-18

1799♀ " maniculatus 163-68-18-17

Feather River, 4 mi. NE Oroville, Butte Co., Calif. May 9, 1936

1800♀ ~~Myotis~~ Pipistrellis h. merriami Emb. 1R, 1L x 3mm 74-29-6-9 Tr. 3

1801♀ " Emb 1L x 3mm 73-26-6-10 Tr. 4

Same locality, May 10.

1802♂ Peromyscus boylii boylii 188-88-22-20

1803♀ " " " 212-110-23-19

1804♂ " " " 198-107-23-19

1805♂ " " " 205-115-22-18

1806♂ " " " 193-91-23-20

1807♀ " " " 221-115-22-18

1808♂ yg " " " 154-76-22-17

1809♀ Neotoma fuscipes streatori 385-184-37-30

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Catalog.

Oakland, Alameda Co., Calif. May 13, 1936

1810 ♂ Tadarida mexicana 112-38-10-18 Tr. 5

Soda Springs, 3 mi. SE McCloud, Siskiyou Co., Calif. May 19.

1811 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 170-73-21-18
1812 ♂ " " 171-75-21-19
1813 ♂ " " 164-70-20-18
~~1814~~
1815 ♀ " " 180-83-20-18
1816 ♀ " " 170-71-21-18

11 mi. E McCloud, Siskiyou Co., Calif. May 19.

1817 ♀ Eutamias 210-88-33-17

15 mi. E McCloud, Siskiyou Co., Calif. May 19

1818 ♀ Callospermophilus Emb. 4R, 3L x 15mm. 273-95-42-18

3 mi. S Adin in Lassen Co., Calif. May 19.

1819 ♀ Citellus oregonus sod. 260-70-43-18

2 mi. E Lake View, 5200 ft Lake Co., Oregon. May 20.

1820 ♂ Zapus 236-134-34-17
1821 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 177-73-20-19
1822 ♀ " " Emb 3R, 2L x 3 mm 167-68-20-18
1823 ♂ ad. " " 174-74-21-19
1824 ♂ " " " 177-80-21-19
1825 ♀ Microtus mordax Emb 5L, 4R x 5mm tubercules 5/5 — 5½/5½ 188-58-23-14
1826 ♂ Macgillivray warbler Breeding bird.
1827 ♀ Mountain Chickadee Breeding bird.
1828 ♂ Aphelocoma Testes enlarged
1829 ♂ Robin " "

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2 mi. E Lakeview, 5200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon. May 21.

skel.
1830 ♂ Zapus 225-127-32-16
1831 ♂ " 248-138-34-17
1832 ♀ Microtus mordax tubs 5/5 - 5½/5½ 170- 52 - 22 -15

3 mi. E Lakeview, 5400 ft. Lake Co., Oregon May 21.

1833 ♀ Eutamias amoenus amoenus 213-87-32-20
1834 ♂ Mountain Bluebird Breeding bird.
1835 ♂ Oregon Junco Breeding bird.
1836 ♂ " " " "
1837 ♂ Western Wood Pewee Testes ◯
1838 ♂ Oregon Junco. Breeding bird.
1839 ♀ Bush-tit. Breeding bird. Iris yellow
1840 ♀ Western Robin Breeding bird.
~~1841~~

2 mi. E Lakeview, 5200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon May 22.

1842 ♂ Zapus p. major. 237- 143 - 37-17
skel. only
√ 1843 ♂ Mountain Chickadee

S end Albert Lake, Lake Co., Oregon. May 22

1844 ♂ Red-winged Blackbird.
1845 ♀ " " "
1846 ♀ " " "
1847 ♀ " " "

Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon. May 23.

1848 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 170-70-19-17
1849 ♂ " " 163-71-19-18

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Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon May 23.

1850 ♂ Green-backed Goldfinch Testes 4x4 mm.
1851 ♂ Western Tanager
skel. only
✓1852 ♂ Sage Thrasher
1853 ♀ Myotis californicus 88-34-7-14 Tr. 9
1854 Peromyscus maniculatus

2½ mi. NE Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon, May 24

1855 ♂ Microdipodops megacephalus 162-95-25-10
1856 ♂ " " 155-85-26-12

26 mi. E Burns, Harney Co., Oregon. May 24

1857 ♀ Citellus oregonus

w bank Snake River, Ontario, Malheur Co., Oregon May 25

1858 ♂ Citellus mollis vigilis 234-48-32
1859 ♂ " " " 225-~~38~~ 40-32
1860 ♂ " " " 230-47-38
1861 ♂ " " " 237-47-37
1862 ♂ " " " 241-50-35
1863 ♂ " " " 228-48-35
1864 ♀ " " " 222 50 34

S bank Snake River, Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho, May 28

1865 ♀ Thomomys townsendii 288-81-37-7
1866 ♀ " " 270-77-37-7
1867 ♀ " " 281-75-37-8
1868 ♂ Cnemidophorus tessalatus

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S bank Snake River, Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 28.

1869 ♂ Sylvilagus nuttallii breeding. 340-54-93-63.

1870 ♂ Citellus oregonus 267-67-44-17

skel. only
✓1871 ♂ Chordeiles

1872 Thamnophis

Same locality. May 29.

1873 ♂ Dipodomys ordii

1874 ♂ " "

1875 ♀ " "

1876 ♀ " "

1877 ♂ Mus musculus.

1878 ♀ Citellus mollis 224-50-32

1879 ♀ Agelaius phoeniceus

1880 ♂ Sturnella neglecta

1881 ♂ Melospiza melodia.

1882 ♀ Ammospermophilus leucurus 205-55-37

1883 ♀ Citellus mollis 236-54-32

1884 ♂ Cnemidophorus tesselatus

1885 ♀ " "

1886 ♂ Crotophytus wizlizenia

1887 Phrynosoma

1888 ♂ Agelaius phoeniceus

1889 ♂ " "

1890 ♀ " "

1891 ♀ " "

1892 ♀ Citellus mollis 252-48-34

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S bank Snake River, Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 30.

1893 ♂	Perognathus parvus.	165-84-23-8
1894 ♂	" "	161-81-22-8
1895 ♂	Dipodomys ordii	225-113-41-15
1896 ♂	" "	257-140-43-15
1897 ♂	" "	243-121-44-14
1898 ♂	" "	247-135-40-14
1899 ♀	" "	241-132-42-14
1900 ♀	" "	246-134-41-14
1901 ♀	" "	255-142-42-14
1902 ♀	" "	250-142-42-13
+ nest. 1903 ♀	Ammospermophilus leucurus	215-56-39-11
1904 ♀	Cnemidophorus tesselatus	
1905 ♀	" "	
1906 ♀	" "	
1907 ♂	" "	
1908 ♂	" "	
1909 ♂	Crotophytus	
1910	"	
1911 ♂	Agelaius phoeniceus	
1912 ♀	" "	

North Side Snake River, 4 mi. S Wilder, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 30

1913 ♀	Thomomys townsendii	258-82-37-8

S bank Snake River, Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 31

skel. only { 1914 ♂	Chordeiles	
skel. only { 1915 ♂	"	
1916 ♀	Dipodomys ordii Emb 26 x 21 mm.	272-150-41-14

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Catalog

Hammett, Elmore Co., Idaho June 2, 1936

1917 Rana pipiens
skel. only
✓1918 Chordeiles
1919 "
1920♂ Thomomys townsendii 292-85-39-7
1921♀ " " 248-68-34-6
1922♀ " " 242-70-34-6

Same locality. June 3.

1923♂ Thomomys townsendii 290-90-37-7
1924♂ Dipodomys ordii 240-135-40-14
1925♂ Thomomys townsendii 253-75-37-7
1926♀ " " 252-65-34-7
skel. only
✓1927♀ Buteo borealis
1928♂ Sturnella neglecta
1929 Cnemidophorus
skel. only
✓1930♀ Cliff Swallow.

Rimrock, 3 mi. NE Hammett, Elmore Co., Idaho. June 4.

1931♂ Peromyscus crinitus 162-88-20-18
1932♀ " " 185-96-20-18
1933♀ " " 180-90-21-20
1934♀ yg. " " 134-75-19-15
1935♀ Neotoma cinerea 387-164-45-33
1936♀ Uta.
1937♀ Mourning Dove

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Catalog

Hammett, Elmore Co., Idaho. June 4.

skel. only
✓ 1938 ♂ Cinnamon Teal.
skel. only
✓ 1939 ♀ Cliff Swallow
skel. only
✓ 1940 ♀ " "
skel. only
✓ 1941 ♀ " "

Indian Cove, Owyhee Co., Idaho. June 6.

1942 ♂ Dipodomys ordii 262-150-42-14
1943 ♂ " " 240-136-40-13
1944 ♂ " " 265-147-42-14
skel. only
1945 ♂ " " 252-135-41-14
1946 ♀ " " 252-137-42-15
1947 ♀ " " 254-138-40-14
~~alcoholic.~~
~~1948~~ ~~Coluber~~
skel. only
✓ 1948 ♀ Kingfisher.

4 mi. w Hammett, Elmore Co., Idaho. June 5.

alcoholic.
1949. Racer

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 9.

skel. only
✓ 1950 ♀ Chordeiles
skel. only
✓ 1951 ♀ "
1952 ♀ Flicker
1953 ♂ Kingfisher.
1954 ♂ Violetgreen Swallow.
skel. only
✓ 1955 ♀ Long-eared Owl
skel. only
✓ 1956 ♀ Sparrow Hawk.
skel. only
✓ 1957 ♂ Night Hawk.

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Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 10.

1958♀ Sorex palustris navigator. 159-71-20

1959♂ Chickadee

1960♂ Lazuli Bunting.

skel. only

✓1961♂ Night Hawk.

1962♂ Screech Owl.

Same locality June 11.

1963♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 173-72-20-18

1964♀ Sceloperus

1965♂ "

1966♂ "

1967 "

✓1968♂ Bobolink

1969♂ " (skel. only)

1970♂ " (skel. only)

✓1971♂ Tolmie Warbler

1972♂ Mustela frenata arizonensis 365-135-43-24

1973♀ sylvilagus idahoensis 295- -70-46

1974♂ Bobolink

1975♀ "

1976♂ Savannah Sparrow

1977♀ " "

1978♀ Vesper Sparrow

1979♀ western Warbling Vireo

1980♂ Flycatcher.

skel. only

✓1981♀ Night Hawk.

1982. Thamnophis

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Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho June 13.

1983 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 160-72-21-18

Mt. Harrison, 10 mi. S. Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 13.

1984 ♂ Junco
1985 ♀ Hairy woodpecker
1986 ♀ Chipping Sparrow
1987 ♂ " "
1988 ♂ Lutescent warbler?

Same locality. June 14.

1989 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus
1990 ♂ " "
1991 ♂ " "
1992 ♂ Eutamias amoenus
1993 ♀ " " 207-88-32-16
1994 ♀ " " 213-88-32-17
+ skel
1995 ♀ Callospermophilus l. trepidus 275-98-42-20
1996 ♂ House wren
1997 ♂ Bluebird (Mt.)
1998 ♀ Junco } Nesting.
1999 ♀ "
2000 ♂ Cassain Purple Finch
skel. only { 2001 ♂ " " "
2002 ♂ " " "
2003 ♂ Chipping Sparrow. }
2004 ♂ Pine Siskin

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Catalog.

Mt. Harrison, 10 mi. S Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 15.

2005 ♀ Microtus mordax 190-64-23-15
2006 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 162-70-22-17
2007 ♂ " " 170-71-22-18
2008 ♂ " " 160-66-22-18
2009 ♀ " " 174-79-21-16
2010 ♀ " " 175-74-22-19
skel. only
✓ 2011 ♂ Hairy Woodpecker
skull only
2012 ? Taxidea (Pick up)
2013 ♀ Russet-backed Thrush
2014 ♂ " " "
2015 ♀ Junco.

same locality, June 16

2016 ♂ Junco
2017 ♀ "
skel. only
✓ 2018 ♂ Vermivora celata
2019 ♂ West. Warbling Vireo
2020 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 166-73-21-18
2021 ♂ Zapus princeps 244-145-33-16

3 mi. W Hammett, Elmore Co., Idaho June 4

2022 ♂ Crotophytus collaris Accidentally killed June 13

Mt. Harrison, 10 mi. S Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 16

2023 ♀ Junco
2024 ♀ Robin
2025 ♂ Rock Wren
skel. only
✓ 2026 ♂ Chipping Sparrow

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Catalog.

Mt. Harrison, 10 mi. S Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 16.

2027♂ Callospermophilus 273-93-43-19
+skel
2028♂ " 280-90-43-20

Same locality. June 17.

2029♀ Nucifraga columbiana.
2030 " "
skel. only ✓2031♀ " "
✓2032♂ " "
2033♂ Eutamias amoenus 215-97-32-16
2034♂ Zapus princeps 230-135-31-15
2035♀ " " 240-140-33-15
2036♀ Microtus mordax 170-55-22-13
2037♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 166-68-20-16
2038♂ " " 176-78-21-18
2039♂ Eutamias amoenus 203-75-32-17
2040♂ " " 220-90-33-17
2041♂ " " 208-90-32-16
skel. only ✓2042♀ West. Warbling Vireo (Caught in mouse trap.)
✓2043♀ Mt. Bluebird

Same locality June 18

2044♂ Thomomys quadratus 185-60-25-6
skull only
2045♀ Microtus mordax (160)-(34)-22-14
skel. only
2046♀ Lepus townsendii. 615-104-155-115
2047♀ Microtus mordax 175-56-22-14
skel. only ✓2048♂ Red-breasted Nuthatch
✓2049♂ Flycatcher (wright)
2050♂ " "
2051♂ Mountain Chickadee

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1936 | Mt. Harrison, 10 mi. S Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 19

2052 ♂	*Eutamias amoenus.*	208-90-32-16
2053 ♂	" "	206-85-32-17
2054 ♂	" "	(173)-(55)-31-17
2055 ♂	" "	214-95-33-17
2056 ♀	" "	220-97-33-17
2057 ♀	" "	214-90-33-17
2058 ♀	" "	207-86-32-17
2059 ♂	*Microtus mordax*	186-61-22-16
skel. only √2060 ♂	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	
skel. only √2061 ♂	House Wren	
2062 ♀	Green-tailed Towhee	
2063 ♂	Red-breasted Nuthatch	
as per skel. only √2064 ♀	Hairy Woodpecker	
as per skel. only √2065 ♂	Cassin Purple Finch.	
2066 ♂	Junco	
skel. only 2067 ♀	Citellus armatus	285-72-44-17
skel. only √2068 ♂	Hairy Woodpecker	

Lava beds, 17 mi. W Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co., Idaho. July 10.

2069 ♀	*Peromyscus maniculatus*	160-65-20-18
2070 ♀	" "	173-76-21-18
2071 ♂	" "	153-70-21-18
2072 ♂	" "	150-55-21-18
2073 ♂	Shrike.	
2074 ♀ im.	"	
skel. only √2075 ♂	Night Hawk	
2076	Gopher Snake	

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Catalog.

Lava beds, 17 mi. W Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co., Idaho. July 11

2077 ♂	Peromyscus maniculatus	175-83-22-18
2078 ♂	Chordieles hesperis	
2079 ♀	" "	
2080 ♀	west. Lark Sparrow	
2081	Gopher Snake	
2082 ♀	shrike	
2083 ♂	"	
2084 ♂	Horned Lark	
2085 ♂	" "	
2086 ♂	" "	
2087 ♂	Sage Sparrow	
2088 ♂ im.	Say Phoebe	
2091 ♀	Sylvilagus nuttallii	

7 mi. W Idaho Falls, Bonneville Co., Idaho. July 11

2089	Thamnophis	
~~20~~		

S side South Fork, 3 mi. W Swan ~~Lake~~ Valley, Bonneville Co., Idaho. July 1[illegible]

2090 ♂	Peromyscus maniculatus	160-67-21-19
2092 ♀ ad	Thomomys q. uinta	223-62-31-7
2093 ♀ im.	" " "	218-64-31-7
2094 ♂ ad	" " "	245-70-32-7
2095 ♀ ad.	" " "	219-65-30-7
2096 ♂	Citellus armatus	290-73-43-19
2097 ♀	Sciurus h ventorum	330-132-50-27

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Catalog.

s side South Fork, 3 mi. w. Swan ~~Lake~~ Valley, Bonneville Co., Idaho. July 13

2098 ♀	Thomomys q. uinta	225 - 68 - 30 - 7
2099 ♀	" " "	216 - 66 - 30 - 8
2100 ♂	" " "	240 - 67 - 36 - 8
2101 ♀	Microtus mordax	180 - 63 - 22 - 15
2102 ♀	" "	179 - 52 - 22 - 15
2103 ♀	" "	188 - 68 - 22 - 16
2104 ♀	Peromyscus maniculatus	183 - 82 - 22 - 21
2105 ♂	" "	169 - 74 - 22 - 20
2106 ♂	" "	158 - 65 - 22 - 19
2107 ♂	" "	157 - 68 - 22 - 18
2108 ♂	" "	158 - 63 - 22 - 20
2109 ♂	" "	163 - 75 - 22 - 20
2110 ♂	" "	162 - 70 - 22 - 21
2111 ♀	" "	158 - 65 - 21 - 17
2112 ♀	" "	183 - 78 - 22 - 22
2113 ♀	Microtus mordax	199 - 67 - 23 - 15
2114 ♂	Citellus armatus	301 - 70 - 50 - 18
2115 ♀	Song Sparrow	
2116 ♂ Jv.	" "	
2117 ♂	Cat Bird	
2118 ♂	" "	
2119 ♂	yellow warbler	
2120 ~~2200~~ ♂	" "	
2121 ♀ im.	" "	
2122 ♀	Black-headed Grosbeak	
2123 ♂	Downy woodpecker	
2124 ♂	" "	

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S side South Fork, 3 mi. w Swan ~~Lake~~ Valley, Bonneville Co. Idaho. July 13

2136 ♂ Cedar waxwing
2125 ♂ Robin
skel. only
✓2126 ♂ Thrush
2127 ♂ Yellow warbler

Same Locality. July 14.

2128 ♂ Microtus mordax 190-64-22-16
2129 ♂ Flicker
2130 ♀ "

N side South Fork, 3 mi. w Swan ~~Lake~~ Valley, Bonneville Co. Idaho. July 14

2131 ♂ Thomomys fuscus 188-55-25-6
2132 ♀ " " 198-56-26-6
2133 ♀ Eutamias [178]-[53]-32-19
2134 ♂ Cat Bird
2135 ♂ Tolmie warbler.
2137 ♂ willow Thrush
2138 ♂ Audubon warbler
skel. only ✓ 2139 ♀ Traill Flycatcher
skel. only ✓ 2140 ♀ Cassin Purple Finch.
2141 Salamander. Found under rocks in talus slope.

same locality. July 15

2142 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 162-72-21-18
2143 ♂ " " 150-63-20-16
2144 ♂ Neotoma cinerea 335-135-43-32

S. side South Fork, 3 mi. w Swan Lake, Bonneville Co, Idaho. July 15

2145 ♂ Neotoma cinerea 417-70-45-35
2146 Toad.

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Catalog.

N side South Fork 3mi. w Swan ~~Lake~~ Valley Bonneville Co., Idaho, July 15

2147 ♂ Thomomys fuscus — 185-49-25-5
2148 ♂ " " — 190-50-25-6

Big Hole Mts., 8 mi. NE Swan Valley, Bonneville Co., Idaho. July 15

2149 ♀ Junco
2150 ♀ "
2151 ♂ "
2152 ♂ "
2153 ♂ "
2154 ♀ "
2155 ? yg "
2156 ♂ Gold finch
2157 ♀ Black-headed Grosbeak.
2158 ♂ Cat Bird
2159 ♀ Flycatcher
2160 ♂ West. Tanager
2161 ♂ Eutamias — 225-99-32-19
2162 ♀ " — 200-72-32-19

Same locality. July 16.

2163 ♂ Eutamias — 225-105-32-17
2164 ♀ " — 232-101-32-18
2165 ♀ Thomomys — 222-68-32-7
2166 ♂ " — 225-54-32-7
2167 ♂ Junco
2168 ♂ "
2169 ♀ Hummingbird
2170 "
2171 ♂ West Tanager

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Catalog.

3 mi. sw Victor, Teton Co, Idaho. July 17.

2172	♀	*Thomomys*	205-55-26-6
2173	♀	"	205-63-26-6

Big Hole Mts, 8 mi. NE Swan Valley, Bonneville Co., Idaho. July 16.

skel ✓ only	2174 ♀	Hummingbird.	same as skin 2169.
✓	2175 ?	"	same as skin 2169.

3 mi. sw Victor, Teton Co., Idaho. July 18.

2176	♂	*Sorex*	107-45-13-8
2177	♀	*Microtus* mordax	173-58-22-14
2178	♀	*Microtus pennsylvanicus*	154-38-21-13
2179	♂	*Peromyscus maniculatus*	177-78-22-19
2180	♀	" "	173-75-22-18
2181	♀	" "	160-66-22-19
2182	♀	*Thomomys*	205-60-28-7
2183	♀	"	200-58-26-7
2184	♀	"	208-60-26-7
2185	♂	"	202-60-26-7
2186	♂	"	200-56-26-7
2187	♀	Blackheaded Grosbeak.	
2188		Thamnophis. stomach contained small Thomomys	
2189	♂	Sorex (caught in daytime)	115-48-13-8
2190	♂	Junco	
2191	♂	"	
2192	♂	Mt. Chickadee	
2193	♀	*Peromyscus maniculatus*	177-75-21-18
2194	♂	*Sorex*	109-42-12-8

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3 mi. SW Victor, Teton Co., Idaho. July 19

2195♀	Sorex	7 emb. x 8	110-44-13-8
2196♀	Sorex palustris		160-72-21
2197♂	" "		156-76-21
2198♀	Peromyscus maniculatus		178-78-21-18
2199♀	" "		167-68-22-19
2200♂	Cleithrionomys		125-32-17-13
2201♂	Microtus mordax		189-64-22-15
2202♀	Microtus richardsoni		192-56-27-15
2203♀	Eutamias		220-95-32-17
2204♀	Thomomys		203-58-25-7
2205♂	"		213 60-27-7
2206♀	"		202-60-25-7
2207♂	"		211-59-26-7
2208♂	Sorex (caught in day time)		110-45-14-8
skel. only ✓ 2209♂	Sapsucker	stomach contained only ants.	

same locality. July 20.

2210♂	Sorex palustris	165-78-22-9
2211♂	Microtus	150-40-21-14
2212♀	Microtus richardsoni	215-69-28-17
2213♀	Zapus princeps	240-144-32-14
2214♂	Peromyscus maniculatus.	168-74-22-19
2215	" "	171-80-23-19
2216♂	Zapus princeps	205-125-30-13
2217♀	" "	222-130-30-14
skel. only ✓ 2218♂	Sapsucker	Stomach contained ants & other insects
skel. only ✓ 2219♂ im.	"	

W. B. Davis
1936

Catalog.

Summit Big Hole Mts., 7 mi. SW Victor, Teton Co., Idaho. July 20

2220 ♂ Citellus armatus. 330-75-46-20

Double Springs, 16 mi. NE Dickey, Custer Co., Idaho. July 20

2221 ♂ Eptesicus fuscus 112-45-12-17-Tr 9
2222 ♂ " " 120-46-12-17 Tr 9

Same locality July 21

2223 ♂ Mustela arizonensis 380-138-42-25
2224 ♂ Citellus elegans 287-82-44-15
2225 ♂ Eptesicus fuscus 115-43-11-16-Tr 9
2226 ♂ " " 108-40-11-17 Tr 8

Same locality. July 22

skel. only.
2227 ♀ Myotis. — — 7-12 Tr 6
2228 ♂ Onychomys 130-34-19-17
2229 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 178-76-21-18
2230 ♀ " " 176-74-21-19
2231 ♀ " " 176-74-22-18

Pahsimeroi valley, 6 mi. S Goldburg, Custer Co. Idaho. July 22

2232 ♀ Horned Lark

Head Pahsimeroi River, Custer Co., Idaho. July 23

2233 ♀ Sorex 107-45-9-8
2234 ♂ Microtus mordax 189-66-23-15
2235 ♀ " " 190-65-23-15
2236 ♂ Citellus armatus 277-72-42-17
2237 ♂ im. White-crowned Sparrow
2238 ♀ Sorex palustris 158-75-19-8
2239 ♀ Microtus mordax 190-64-22-15

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Catalog

Head Pahsimeroi River, Custer Co., Idaho. July 23

2240 ♂ Eutamias 197-83-32-18
2241 ♂ " 203-85-32-18
2242 Ochotona princeps
2243 " "
2244 " "
2245 " "
2246 Thomomys fuscus
skull. only
2247 ♂ " " 207-63-28-6
2248 ♂ Picoides americanus
skel. only
2249 ♀ " "
2250 ♂ Melospiza melodia
2251 ♂ Junco mearnsi
2252 ♀ " "
2253 ♂ " "
2254 ♀ " "
2255 ♀ Colaptes cafer
2256 ♂ Hylocichla guttata
Pick up.
2257 Antilocapra (one horn sheath)
Pick up.
2258 Canis (skull only)

Head Pahsimeroi River, Custer Co., Idaho. July 24

2259 Sorex palustris
2260 Zapus princeps
2261 ♂ Microtus mordax
2262 ♀ " "
2263 ♂ Ochotona princeps 190-23-31-24
2264 ♀ " " 190-23-32-24

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Catalog

Head Pahsimeroi River, Custer Co., Idaho. July 24.

2265♀ Ochotona princeps. 190-23-30-24
2266♂ " " 180-23-32-24
2267♀ " " 192-23-30-23
2268♂ " " 178-22-33-25
2269♀ Eutamias 205-100-33-17
2270 Sylvilagus idahoensis not s[illegible]
2271♂ Zonotrichia
2272♀ "

Same locality July 25

2273♀ Microtus m. nanus 140-34-19-14
2274♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 168-75-22-18
2275♀ Microtus mordax 200-70-22-15
2276♂ Microtus 163-50-20-13

Pahsimeroi Valley, 10 mi. S Goldburg, Custer Co., Idaho July 25

2277♀ Otocoris
2278♀ "
2279♀ "
2280? " Had protruding rectum ♂?

Pahsimeroi Valley, 1.5 mi. NE Goldburg, Custer Co., Idaho July 25

2281♀ Mountain Plover
2282♂ " "
skel. only
✓ 2283 " "

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Catalog

Mill Cr., 14 mi. wsw Challis, 8370 ft., Custer Co., Idaho. July 26

2284 ♂ Zapus princeps 236 – 135 – 34 – 17
2285 Microtus mordax 193 – 67 – 22 – 15
2286 Peromyscus maniculatus
2287 ♂ Microtus mordax 186 – 66 – 22 – 15
2288 ♂ Thomomys fuscus 203 – 55 – 25 – 6

Same locality July 27

2289 ♂ Microtus r. macropus 212 – 66 – 27 – 16
2290 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 201 – 95 – 24 – 22
2291 ♀ Thomomys fuscus 202 – 63 – 26 – 6
2292 ♀ " " 193 – 60 – 25 – 6
2293 ♀ " " 200 – 65 – 26 – 6
2294 ♂ Citellus columbianus 343 – 89 – 57 – 23
2295 ♀ Callospermophilus lateralis 290 – 99 – 45 – 25
2296 ♀ Ochotona princeps 173 – 20 – 30 – 25
2297 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 201 – 95 – 24 – 23
NB 2298 ? Junco mearnsi Had brood patch ∴ doubtless ♀
2299 ♂ " "

Same locality. July 28

2300 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 200 – 93 – 24 – 23
2301 ♂ Thomomys fuscus 190 – 58 – 26 – 6
2302 ♂ " " 205 – 65 – 27 – 6
2303 ♂ " " 207 – 59 – 27 – 6
2304 ♂ Microtus mordax 190 – 64 – 21 – 15
2305 ♂ Junco
2306 ♂ "

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Catalog

Miller Cr., 14 mi. WSW Challis, 8370 ft., Custer Co., Idaho, July 28

skeleton ✓2307 ♀	Tolmie warbler	
2308 ♀	Eutamias	200-81-32-20
2309 ♂	Ochotona	176-15-30-23
2310 ♂	"	172-15-30-21
2311 ♀	"	190-16-31-26
2312 ♀	"	180-15-30-24
2313 ♂	"	187-15-28-24
2314 ♂	"	185-15-30-24
skel. only 2315 ♀	"	186-16-30-23
skel. only 2316 ♀	"	182-15-30-25

Same locality July 29

2317 ♀	Microtus mordax	184-69-22-15
2318 ♀	Peromyscus maniculatus	203-98-24-24
2319 ♂	" "	185-92-24-23
2320 ♂ sad	" "	182-89-24-23
2321 ♀ yg	" "	168-80-23-22
2322 ♂	" "	165-74-21-20
2323 ♀	" "	177-74-22-20
2324 ♀	" "	160-64-21-20
2325 ♀	" "	162-70-21-20

Alturas Lake, 7000 ft., Blaine Co., Idaho. July 30

2326 ♀	Peromyscus maniculatus	185-87-22-21
2327 ♀	" "	189-90-23-21
2328 ♀	Phenacomys ?	145-38-19-15
2329 ♂	Sciurus h. richardsoni	338-135-52-25
2330 ♀	Sorex	112-48-12-7

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Catalog

Alturas Lake, 7000 ft, Blaine Co., Idaho. July 30.

2331	Lepus bairdii	465 - ~~155~~ 59 - 155 - 85
2332	Garter Snake	
2333	" "	
2334	Toad.	
2335	"	
2336 ♀	Eutamias amoenus	210 - 80 - 33 - 17
2337 ♀	" "	210 85 - 35 - 18
2338 ♂	Microtus mordax	174 - 58 - 21 - 14

Same locality. July 31.

2339 ♂	Microtus mordax	173 - 60 - 22 - 15
2340 ♀	" "	187 - 62 - 21 - 15
2341 ♀	" "	198 - 70 - 21 - 15
2342 ♀	Zapus princeps	240 - 145 - 33 - 15
2343 ♂	" "	245 - 148 - 35 - 16
2344 ♂	Sorex palustris	155 - 75 - 21 - 7
2345 ♀	Sorex vagrans	96 - 39 - 12 - 7
2346 ♂	Peromyscus maniculatus	204 - 96 - 24 - 23
2347 ♂	Thomomys fuscus	195 - 59 - 25 - 7
2348 ♂	" "	200 - 58 - 27 - 7
2349 ♂	Eutamias amoenus	196 - 82 - 33 - 19
2350 ♂	Microtus p. macropus	216 - 70 - 29 - 15
2351 ♂	Zapus princeps	230 - 140 - 39 - 16
2352 ♂	Thomomys fuscus	206 - 62 - 27 - 7
2353 ♂	" "	208 - 60 - 28 - 7
2354	" "	210 - 70 - 25 - 6

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Catalog

Petit Lake, 7000 ft., Blaine Co., Idaho. July 31.

2355 ♂	Ochotona princeps	187-16-30-24
2356 ♂	" "	188-17-30-23
2357 ♀	" "	197-16-31-24
2358 ♀	" "	195-15-32-25
2359 ♀	" "	192-16-31-23
2360 ♂	" "	189-15-30-24
2361	Thamnophis (stomach contained a small fish)	
skel. only. ✓2362 ♀	Dryobates villosus	
2363 ♀	Eutamias amoenus	200-83-33-18
2364	" "	189-83-32-18
2365	" "	202-84-32-18

Alturas Lake, 7000 ft., Blaine Co., Idaho. August 1.

2366 ♀	Zapus princeps	250-145-33-16
2367 ♀	Sorex palustris	156-76-21-7
2368 ♀	Sorex vagrans	110-45-14-7
2369 ♀	Microtus mordax	185-64-23-14
2370	Thamnophis.	

Same locality. August 2.

2371 ♂	Sorex palustris	162-79-22-7
2372 ♂	Zapus princeps	240-145-34-15
2373 ♂	Peromyscus maniculatus	184-92-23-22
2374 ♂	" "	174-82-23-22

Sawtooth Mts, 5 mi. NW Galena, 8000 ft.

2375 ♀	Ochotona princeps.	195-15-30-25

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Catalog

16 mi. N Shoshone, Lincoln Co., Idaho. August 3

2376 ♀	Thomomys fuscus	216-70-28-7
2377 ♀	" "	203-68-27-6

Declo, Cassia Co., Idaho. August 5.

2378 ♀	Thomomys quadratus.	210-58-28-6
2379 ♀	" "	197-58-26-6
2380 ♀	" "	197-56-27-6

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Catalog.

Richmond Marsh, 3 mi. N. Richmond Contra Costa Co., Calif. Sept. 11.

2381 ♂ [redacted]. Black-bellied Plover. Squatarola squatarola.
2388 ♀ Bryant Marsh Sparrow.

Sept. 12. (Same locality).

2382 ♂ Forster Tern
2383 ♀ " "
2384 ♂ Brewer Blackbird.
2385 ♂ Western Sandpiper.
2386 ♂ Tule Marsh Wren Telmatodytes palustris paludicola
2387 ♀ " " " " " "

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Oct. 3.

2389 ♂ Tadarida mexicana. 114-35-11-20 Tr. 3. Spread 315.

7 mi. SE Riverside, in San Bernardino Co., Calif. Oct. 11, 1936

2390 ♀ Perognathus fallax fallax.

Beach, 3 mi. SE Alameda, Alameda Co., Calif. Oct. 18.

2391 ♀ Redwing Blackbird.
2392 ♂ Brewer Blackbird.
2393 ♂ American Pipit
2394 ♂ Clapper Rail.
2395 ♀ Sanderling
2396 ♂ Horned Lark.
2397 ♀ Song Sparrow
2398 ♂ House Finch
2399 ♂ Savannah Sparrow
2400 ♀ American Pipit

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Catalog.

Beach 3 mi. SE Alameda, Alameda Co., Calif. Oct. 18.

2401 ♂ Red-backed Sandpiper *Pelidna alpina sakhalina*

2402 ♂ Black-bellied Plover

2403 ♂ Sanderling.

2404 ♂ Sanderling.

Dry Creek, 12 mi. NW Oroville, Butte Co., Calif. Oct. 24.

2405 ♂ Nuttall woodpecker

2406 ♀ Black Phoebe

2407 ♂ Ruby-crowned Kinglet

2408 ♀ im Gambel Sparrow

2409 ♂ Vigors wren

2410 ♂ Gambel Sparrow

2411 ♂ west. lark Sparrow

2412 ♀ " " "

2413 ♀ Sierra Junco

2414 ♂ willow Goldfinch

2415 ♂ Plain Titmouse

2416 ♀ Vigors wren

Oct. 25

2417 ♂ *Dipodomys heermanni.* 315-192-44-15

2418 ♀ " " 309-185-44-14

2419 ♀ " " 295-180-42-16

2420 ♀ " " 312-197-44-16

2421 Burrowing Owl.

1936.
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Catalog

1 mi. S Oroville, Butte Co., Calif. Oct. 25.

2422 ♂ Yellow-billed Magpie.

2423 ♀ Slender-billed Nuthatch.

2~~3~~424 ♀ Hutton Vireo.

2~~3~~425 ♀ Brewer Blackbird — 2428 ♂ West. Meadowlark

2~~3~~426 ♀ Plain Titmouse — 2429 ♂ Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

2427 ♂ Red-shafted Flicker.

~~20~~ 15 mi. NE Stanley, Custer Co., Idaho, Nov. 1936

Taken on skel & dry skin.

$8.00 + skeleton ~~23278~~ 2442 ♂ Red fox (Trapped by Wm Kuebli) 970 - 385 - 156 - 75.

5 mi. Cr, 25 NE Stanley, Custer Co., Idaho, Nov. 1936

~~2328 ♂~~ 2443 ♂ Flying squirrel — - 43 - 22

~~2329 ♂~~ 2444 ♂ " " - 42 - 22.

2~~3~~432 ♀ - 40 - 22

2~~3~~433 ♀ - 40 - 25

Cabin Creek, 21 mi. NE Stanley, Custer Co., Idaho Nov. ?

2~~3~~430 ♂ Flying Squirrel — - 40 - 22. Dry.

2~~3~~431 ♀ " " - 41 - 22 - "

Salt Marsh, 5 mi. SE Alameda, Alameda Co., Calif. Dec. 22

2~~3~~434 ♀ Clapper Rail.

2~~3~~435 ♂ " "

Alameda, Alameda Co., Calif. Dec. 23.

2~~3~~436 ♀ Thomomys bottae bottae no emb. 235 - 73 - 34 - 8

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Catalog.

Alameda, Alameda Co., Calif. Dec. 25.

2437 ♂ Thomomys b. bottae. 245-72-34-8.

Dec 26.

2438 ♂ Thomomys b bottae 245-68-32-8.

Salt Marsh, Alameda, Alameda Co., Calif. Dec. 25.

2439 ♀ Mus musculus. 170-80-18-14

2440 ♂ Microtus californicus paludicola Dec. 26. 16~~5~~-45-23-~~8~~ 15

2441 ♀ " " " " 153-38-20-15

Five Mile Cr., 25 mi. NE Stanley, Custer Co., Idaho.

skel. only 2446 ♂ Marten. Dec. 25, 1935. Wm. Kuebli. Coll.

skel. only 2447 ♂ " Dec. 14, 1935 " " "

skel. only 2448 ♂ " winter 1935-36 " " "

skel. only 2449 ♂ " winter 1935-36 " " "

skel. only 2450 ♂ Vulpes macrura Jan. 31, 1936 " " "

skel. only 2451 ♀ " " Feb. 5, 1936 " " "

Cabin Cr., 21 mi. NE Stanley, Custer Co., Idaho. Nov, 193[illegible]

2452 ♀ Glaucomys sabrinus - - 40-25 W. Kuebli. Coll.

Five Mile Cr., 25 mi. NE Stanley, Custer Co., Idaho. Nov,

2453 ♂ Glaucomys sabrinus 40-25. W. Kuebli Coll.

Salt marsh, Alameda, Alameda Co. Calif. Dec. 29

2454 ♂ Mus musculus

2455 ♀ " "

2456 ♀ " "

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Catalog.

Salt Marsh, 3 mi. N Richmond, Contra Costa Co., Calif. Dec. 29

2457♂ *Sorex vagrans halicoetes* 105-41-15

Taken in trap set in what appeared to be a *Microtus* runway at 5:00 P.M. Trap baited with raw hamburger. Testes abdominal, 3mm x 1.8mm.

Dec. 30

2458♂ Sorex 105-40-14

2459 " 92-35-12

Emb 2L-3R x 2 MM.

2460♀ *Reithrodontomys raviventris* 150-74-18-14

2461♀ *Microtus californicus* Noemb. 152-42-22-16

2462♀ " " 152-40-22-15

Double Springs, 16 mi. NE Dickey, Custer Co., Idaho.

2463♂ Citellus elegans aureus. 305-74-45-15

Kept in captivity since July 21, 1936. Killed Jan. 15, 1937. In full winter pelage.

Giant, Contra Costa Co., Calif. Jan. 17, 1937.

2464♂ *Microtus californicus* 150-35-22-18

2465♂ " " 168-47-22-16

2466♂ *Reithrodontomys megalotis* 146-66-19-14

2467♀ " " 148-75-15-15

2468♀ " " 144-73-18-14

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Catalog.

3 mi. w Donner Summit, Co., Calif. July 1.

✓ X 2500♀ Citellus beldingi 283-60-43-16

Craters of the Moon, Butte Co., 5800 ft. Idaho. July 7.

2501♀ Peromyscus maniculatus

2502♀ " "

2503♂ " "

2504♀ Eutamias minimus

2505♀ Callospermophilus lateralis

Cottonwood Creek, 2 mi. w Craters of the Moon, Blaine Co., Idaho. - 6000 ft.

2506♂ Citellus c. columbianus.

S base Grassy Cone, Craters of the Moon, Butte Co, Idaho July 7, 1937. (5900 ft.)

2507♀ Ochotona p. goldmani.

Same locality. July 8.

2508♂ Ochotona p. goldmani.

2509♀ " " "

skull only
2510♀ Sylvilagus idahoensis 280-20-70-50.

Same locality. July 9

2511♀ Ochotona p. goldmani 165-15-30-21

✓ X 2512♀ " " " 165-14-31-19

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Catalog.

N base Sunset Cone, Craters of the Moon,
Butte Co., Idaho. July 9.

2513♀ Microtus mordax 186-63-22-13
skel. only
2514 Sage Thrasher

Cottonwood Cr., 2 mi. w Craters of the Moon,
Blaine Co., Idaho. July 8.

2515♂ Sage Grouse yg.
2516♂ Rednaped sapsucker
2517♂ " " "
2518♂ Fox Sparrow

Great Owl Cavern, Craters of the Moon, 5877 ft.,
NW¼ Sec. 13, T1N, R24E, Butte Co., Idaho. July 9.

2519♂ Myotis evotis wingspread 258) 88-42-9-22-Tr. 12
✓X 2520♀ " " " " 259) 92-40-9-20-Tr 11

Same locality July 10

ded to
ssam →
2521♂ Myotis evotis 84-40-9-21-Tr 11
2522♂ Ochotona p. goldmani 164-14-31-21

Near Big Cinder ~~Cone~~ Butte, Craters of the Moon,
Butte Co., Idaho. July 10. El. 5900 ft.

2523♀ Eutamias amoenus amoenus 212-95-33-19
2524♂ " " " (190)-(63)-33-18
2525♂ " " " 215-90-33-18
2526♀ " " " 210-88-32-18
2527♂ " " " 192-[75]-32-18
2528♂ " " " 197-88-33-18
2529♂ Callospermophilus 273-94-43-22

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Same locality

2530 ♂ Spotted Towhee

2531 ♂ " "

2532 ♂ Violet-green Swallow

Mouth Little Cottonwood Cr. Canyon, Craters of the Moon, 5900 ft., Butte Co., Idaho. July 10

2533 ♀ Perognathus p. idahoensis 168-86-23-8

2534 ♀ Marmota f. nosophora 553-155-75-25

16 mi. E Malad, Oneida Co., Idaho, 6000 ft. July 12

2535 ♂ Citellus armatus 312-75-46-17

2536 ♂ Violet-green Swallow.

Strawberry Creek, 20 mi. NE Preston, 6700 ft., Franklin Co., Idaho. July 12.

2537 ♂ Humming bird

2538 ♀ Thomomys quadratus 215-62-30-8 wt. 97 gr.

2539 ♂ " " 210-65-30-7 113.5 gr.

2540 ♀ " " 189-58-29-6 75 gr.

2541 ♀ " " 203-61-30-7 93.5 "

2542 ♂ Microtus p. modestus? 152-38-20-12

2543 ♂ " " " 152-37-21-13

2544 ♂ Poorwill

2545 Junco

Same. July 13

2546 ♂ B. headed Grosbeak

2547 ♂ B-tailed Hummer

2548 Junco.

2549 Lazuli bunting

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Catalog.

Same. July 13.

		wt.	
2550	Thomomys quadratus	71 gr.	183-53-28-6
2551	" "	91 "	198-62-29-7
2552	" "	108 "	205-60-29-6
2553 ♂	" "	117 "	220-59-29-6

Same. July 14

		wt.	
2554 ♀	Zapus princeps		195-118-32-13
2555 ♂	Sorex palustris		160-73-18
2556 ♀	Microtus		135-33-19-12
2557 ♀	"		151-38-20-13
2558 ♀	Thomomys quadratus	108.3	225-67-30-7
2559 ♀	" "	93.5	190-60-29-6
2560 ♂	" "	114.3	220-63-30-7

Same July 15

2561 ♀ Sorex vagrans 104-40-13

1/4 mi. W Copenhagen Basin, in Bannack Co., 8400 ft., Idaho. July 14

skin only
2562 ♀ Ochotona princeps 190- -31-22
2563 ♀ Eutamias amoenus 232-100-35-22
2564 ♀ " minimus 182-70-30-18

North Canyon, Wasatch Mts., 6300 ft., Bear Lake Co., Idaho. July 14.

2565 ♀ Sciurus h. ventorum. 335-140-50-25

Strawberry Cr., 20 mi. NE Preston, 6700 ft., Franklin Co., Idaho. July 15

2566 ♀ Thomomys quadratus wt. 101
2567 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 171-70-21-17
2568 ♂ Wren

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Catalog.

Mouth North Canyon, 6300ft., Bear Lake Co., Idaho July 14

✓ X 2569♂ Citellus armatus. 320-75-48-18

Strawberry Cr., 20 mi. NE Preston, 6700ft., Franklin Co., Idaho. July 15

2570♂ woodpecker

~~2571♀ Robin~~

Wasatch Mts., 1 mi. E Strawberry R.S., 7100ft., Franklin Co., Idaho. July 15

2571♀ Richardson Grouse

Crest of Wasatch Mts., 2½ mi. E Stawberry R.S., 9000ft., in Bear Lake Co., Idaho, July 15

2572♀ Callospermophilus 258-87-40-20
2573♀ " 265-84-41-20
2574♀ " 277-92-40-19
2575♂ " 295-104-44-19
✓ X 2576♂ " 270-95-44-20
2577♀ " 292-97-40-20
2578♀ " 288-95-40-20
2579♀ " 280-95-40-20
2580♂ " 285-95-40-20
2581♂♀ " 265-90-41-19
2582♂ Steller Jay
2583♀ Eutamias minimus 200-90-30-14
2584♂ " " 192-84-30-16
2585♂ " " 193-85-31-14
2586♀ " " 197-86-30-15
2587♀ " " 198-82-29-15
2588♂ " " 190-83-30-15
2589♀ " " 187-80-29-15

WJ3 [illegible]
1937

Catalog.

Wasatch Mts., 2 mi. E Strawberry Cr. R.S., 8500 ft.,
Franklin Co., Idaho. July 15

2590♂ Ochotona princeps 200-14-33-20
2591♂ " " 192-13-32-22
2592 Tamiasciurus 330-130-51-26

Strawberry Cr., 20 mi. NE Preston, 6700 ft., Franklin Co., Idaho July 16

2593♀ Zapus 222-138-33-15
2594♂ Microtus m. nanus? 152-38-18
2595♂ Microtus richardsoni macropus 197-56-27-15
2596♀ Robin.

W Rim Copenhagen Basin, 8400 ft., Wasatch Mts.,
Bear Lake Co., Idaho. July 17.

2597♂ Eutamias amoenus. 215-95-~~34~~ 33-18
2598♀ " " 222-92-33-18
2599♀ 225-100-34-18
2600♂ Spotted Sandpiper
2601♂ Williamson's Sapsucker.
2602♀ " "
2603♂ Junco

~~2604~~

2604♀ Townsend Solitaire
2605♀ Rocky Mt. Jay
2606♂ " " "
2607♀ " " "
2608♀ Hairy woodpecker
2609♀ " "
2610♂ " "

~~[illegible]~~

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Catalog

1½ mi. E Strawberry Cr. R.S., 7900 ft., Wasatch Mts.,
Franklin Co., Idaho. July 17.

2611 ♂ Black-headed Grosbeak.

W Rim Copenhagen Basin, 8400 ft., Wasatch Mts., Bear
Lake Co., Idaho. July 18

Alcoholic 2612	Three nestling T. solitaires	
2613	Eutamias amoenus	230-103-35-18
2614	Sciurus h. ventorum.	♂ 315-129-49-26

Same locality. July 19

2615 ♂	Sciurus h. ventorum.		363-141-54-28
2616 ♀	Thomomys quadratus	wt. 103 gr.	205-60-29-6
2617 ♀	" "	95 "	215-59-30-6
2618 ♀	" "	83 "	204-64-27-7
2619 ♀	" "	70 "	184-54-27-6

Same locality. July 20.

2620 ♀	Rocky Mt. Jay	
2621 ♂	Tamiasciurus h. ventorum	322-125-51-25
2622 ♀	Ochotona princeps	192-15-32-23
X 2623 ♂	" "	197-15-33-25
2624 ♀	" "	188-14-33-22
2625 ♀	" "	195-15-33-22
2626 ♀	" "	195-15-33-24
2627 ♀	" "	198-14-32-22
2628 ♂	" "	205-15-33-24
2629 ♀	" "	187-14-30-19

3 mi. SW Montpelier, 5800 ft., Bear Lake Co., Idaho, July 19

skel. only
2630 ♀ Bittern.

W. B. Davis
1937

Catalog.

N Rim Copenhagen Basin 8400 ft., Wasatch Mts., Bear Lake Co., Idaho. July 20.

		wt	
2631 ♀	Thomomys quadratus.	77 gr.	202-61-27-6
2632 ♀	" "	81 "	195-56-27-6
2633 ♀	" "	101 "	208-60-30-6
2634 ♂	" "	100 "	205-58-30-6
2635 ♂	" "	123 "	218-58-30-6
skel. only 2636 ♂	" "	103 "	210-61-29-6

Same locality. July 21

2637 ♂	Ochotona princeps		175-13-30-20
skel. only 2638 ♀	" "		178-14-32-20
2639 ♂	" "		200-15-33-21
2640 ♀	" "		193-15-33-22
2641 ♀	" "		192-14-32-21
2642 ♂	" "		195-15-34-22
2643 ♂	" "		197-15-33-21
2644 ♂	" "		197-14-31-21
2645 ♂	" "		195-15-32-22
alcoholic 2647 ♀	" "		180- -31-19
2648 ♀	Eutamias amoenus?		230-100-33-19
2649 ♂	" "		237-108-34-19
2650 ♀	Tamiasciurus		343-140-52-25
alcoholic 2651 ♂	"		300-118-50-25
alcoholic 2652 ♂	"		323-135-51-26
2653 ♂	Eutamias		235-108-34-18
2654 ♀	"		230-100-33-19
2655 ♀	Thomomys quadratus	wt 74 gr.	190-55-30-6
2656 ♀	" "	89 "	202-60-27-6

W. B. Davis
1937

Catalog.

July 21 (conti).

2657 ♀ Thomomys quadratus. wt. 97 gr 195 - 52 - 28 - 6
2658 ♂ " " 114 " 215 - 65 - 30 - 6
2659 ♂ " " 112 " 207 - 60 - 30 - 6

Same locality. July 22.

2660 ♂ Clethrionomys gapperi 130 - 33 - 18 - 14
2661 ♂ " " 127 - 33 - 19 - 14
2662 ♀ " " 132 - 32 - 18 - 15
2663 ♂ Microtus ? 157 - 34 - 22 - 14
2664 ♂ Microtus richardsoni 198 - 60 - 28 - 15
2665 ♀ Microtus mordax 177 - 60 - 22 - 14
2666 ♂ Three-toed Woodpecker
2667 ♀ Junco. Nesting. 5 slightly incubated eggs & nest saved.
2668 ♀ Tamiasciurus h. ventorum? 346 - 140 - 51 - 26
2669 ♂ Clethrionomys gapperi. Day time catch. 128 - 35 - 20 - 13
2670 ♀ Eutamias amoenus? 202 - 83 - 31 - 15
2671 ♀ " " 235 - 100 - 33 - 18
2672 ♂ " " 220 - 97 - 35 - 19
2673 ♂ " " 228 - 98 - 35 - 19
2674 ♂ " " 220 - 97 - 35 - 19
2675 ♂ " " 207 - 90 - 33 - 19

Same locality. July 23

2676 ♀ Thomomys quadratus. wt. 96.5 gr 200 - 60 - 28 - 7
2677 ♀ " " 100 " 211 - 60 - 30 - 6
2678 ♀ " " 106 " 215 - 58 - 29 - 6
2679 ♂ Microtus mordax " 186 - 60 - 22 - 13

W. B. Davis
1937

Catalog.

Geneva, 6171 ft., Bear Lake Co., Idaho. July 23, 1937

2680♀ Thomomys quadratus wt. 102 - 225 - 67 - 31 - 8
2681 " " 117 - 240 - 73 - 31 - 6
2682♀ " " 107 - 222 - 70 - 30 - 7
2683♀ " " 97.6 - 222 - 70 - 31 - 6
2684♀ " " 120. 233 - 75 - 31 - 7
2685♂ Mustela frenata 395 - 146 - 45 - 22

Salt River mts., 15 mi. S Smoot, Lincoln Co., Wyo. July 23.
skel. only. 2686♀ Grouse.

Cottonwood Lake, 7 mi. E Smoot, 7500 ft., Lincoln Co., Wyo. July 24.
2687♂ Sorex palustris 160 - 70 - 21
2688♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 170 - 71 - 21 - 19

Pine Cr., 6 mi. NE Swan Valley, Bonneville Co., Idaho. July 25
skel. only 2689♀ Grouse.

E side Jackson Lake, 12 mi. S. Y.N.P., Wyoming. July 25
2690 Tamiasciurus 335 - 140 - 54 - 27

2 mi. S Lewis Lake, Y.N.P., Wyoming. July 25
2691 Callospermophilus 270 - 95 - 45 - 22

~~Norris Basin, Y.N.P., Wyoming. July 28~~
alcoholic. ~~2692 Sceloporus~~

2 mi. S Norris, 4800 ft., Madison Co., Mont. July 29
2693♂ Citellus richardsoni 300 - 79 - 45 - 16

5 mi. NW Norris, 4800 ft., Madison Co., Mont. July 29

~~2694~~ Citellus richardsoni

✓ X 2695♀ " " 287-75-44-15

2696♂ " " 295-72-44-16

2697♂ " " 302-76-45-16

Pipestone Pass, 14 mi. SE Butte, 6400 ft., Jefferson Co., Montana. July 29.

2698♀ Eutamias. 232-98-34-16

Garrison, 4800 ft., Powell Co., Montana. July 29.

✓ X 2694♀ Citellus columbianus 355-105-51-20

Saltese, Mineral Co., Montana. July 30.

2699♂ Callospermophilus l. cinerascens 283-98-43-20

Topotypes { 2700♀ Thomomys t. saturatus 210-75-29-7

2701♀ " " " 220-78-29-7

2702♀ " " " 208-69-29-7 }

Lower Glidden Lake, Shoshone Co., Idaho, July 31.

2703♂ Ochotona princeps 205-16-34-22

2704♀ " " 200-15-34-23

2705♀ " " 160-12-32-22

2706♂ Callospermophilus l. cinerascens 290-95-44-20

2707♀ Eutamias 230-98-34-18

2708♂ " 240-105-34-18

2709♂ " 232-105-33-19

2710♂ " 220-100-35-19

2711♂ " 220-95-33-19

2712♂ ~~[illegible]~~ Ochotona 200-15-32-21

W. B. Davis
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Lower Glidden Lake, 5600 ft., Shoshone Co., Idaho. Aug. 1.

2713 ♂ Clethrionomys 150-43-20-15
2714 ♂ Microtus. 145-40-18-13

Glidden Creek Canyon, 2 mi. E Burke, 4500 ft., Shoshone Co., Idaho. August 1.

2715 ♀ Ochotona. 200-16-34-24
2716 ♂ " 202-15-32-22
2717 ♂ " 204-16-33-23
2718 ♂ " 200-15-33-23
2719 ♂ " 200-15-33-22
2720 ♂ " 190-14-32-23
2721 ♂ " 198-15-32-23
2722 ♀ " 190-14-32-22
2723 ♂ " 190-14-31-22
2724 ♂ " 200-15-33-21
2725 ♂ " 200-15-33-22
2726 "

Coeur d'Alene, ft, Kootenai Co, Idaho. Aug. 2.

2727 Myotis l. alascensis 87-35-12-13 Tr. 8
2728 Thomomys t. saturatus

Walter L. Clark
1937

Catalog

Rec'd Dec. 1937
from J. Rodgers

Craters of the Moon, 5800 ft.
Butte Co., Idaho. July 7.

1 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus
163-65-20-19

Big Cottonwood Creek, Craters of the Moon, 5800 ft. Blaine Co., Idaho. July 7.

2 ♂ Citellus c. columbianus

Grassy Cone, Craters of the Moon, 6100 ft., Butte Co., Idaho. July 8.

3 ♀ Microtus mordax - 169-50-21-14
Emb. 2L 2R 8MM.

North Base of Sunset Cone, Craters of the Moon, 5700 ft., Butte Co., Idaho. July 9.

4 ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus 162-68-19-18
Emb. 2L 4R 9M.M.

5 ♀ Eutamias minimus - 190-79-30-14

Near Big Cinder Butte, Craters of the Moon, 5900 ft., Butte Co., Idaho. July 10.

6 ♀ Callospermophilus lateralis
299-95-43-30

7 ♀ Callospermophilus lateralis - 270-85-41-19

Mouth of Little Cottonwood Creek Canyon, Craters of the Moon, 5900 ft., Butte Co., Idaho. July 10.

Skull only
8 ♀ Marmota f. nosophora - 567-140-72-24

alter L. Clark
1937

Catalog

Mouth of North Canyon, 6300 ft., Bear Lake Co., Idaho July 14

9 ♂ Citellus armatus - 283-66-41-14

Strawberry Canyon, 6700 ft., 20 mi. North East of Preston, Franklin Co., Idaho. July 14

Skull only
10 ♀ Lepus townsendii 516-80-142-110

1/4 Mi. W. of Copehagen Basin, 8400 ft., in Bannock Co., Idaho. July 14

11 ♀ Citellus armatus - 272-65-42-15

Mouth of North Canyon, 6300 ft., Bear Lake Co., Idaho. July 14

12 ♀ Citellus armatus 267-55-39-16
13 ♂ " " 276-67-41-16
14 ♀ " " 287-67-44-17

Strawberry Canyon, 6700 ft. 20 Mi. N.E. of Preston, Franklin Co., Idaho July 15

15 ♀ Citellus armatus 263-62-43-16

Same Place July 16

16 ♀ Thomomys quadratus 196-58-27-7) 72.1 gr.

Wasatch Mts., 1 mi E. Strawberry Cr. R.S. Franklin Co. Idaho. July 17

Skel. only
17 ♂ Hairy Woodpecker

Strawberry Canyon, 6700 ft. 20 mi. N.E. of Preston, Franklin Co., Idaho. July 17

Skel. only
18 ♀ Thomomys quadratus 208-65-26-6) 80 gr.

Walter P. Clark
1937

Catalog

W Rim Copenhagen Basin, 8400 ft., Wasatch Mts., Bear Lake Co., Idaho. July 17
In Douglas fir and fallen timber, on rocks.

19 ♂ Eutamias amoenus 229-101-36-17
20 ♂ " " 216-95-34-17
21 ♀ Callospermophilus lateralis 233-(45)-39-20
22 ♂ " " 271-94-41-20

Head of Williams Canyon, 7000 ft., Wasatch Mts., Bannock Co. Idaho, July 18
23 ♂ Citellus armatus - 294-67-33-17

W. Rim Copenhagen Basin, 8400 ft., Wasatch Mts., Bearlake Co., Idaho. July 17
Skel. only 24 ♀ Rocky Mountain Jay
Skel. only 25 ♀ " " "

Same Place July 19
26 ♂ Tamiasciurus - 323-132-48-25
27 ♂ " 339-131-50-25

Same Place July 20
28 ♀ Tamiasciurus 347-132-54-26
29 ♀ Ochotona

Same Place July 21
30 ♀ Tamiasciurus · 331-133-48-25

Same Place July 22
31 ♂ Thomomys quadratus) 209-52-26-6) 115.7 gr.
32 [illegible] " " 209-60-27-7 108.8 gr.

Walter L. Clark
1937

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33♀ Eutamias minimus 195-85-31-14
34♂ Peromyscus maniculatus 155-65-19-17
Skel. only 35♀ Eutamias amoenus 228-92-32-13

Cottonwood lake, 7 mi. E. of Smoot, 7500 ft. Lincoln Co. Wyoming. July 24

36♂ Peromyscus maniculatus (near rocks) 147-59-21-18
37♀ " " (near log) 156-60-22-18

5 mi. N.W. of Norris, 4800 ft., Madison Co. Montana. July 29.

38♀ Citellus richardsoni 271-72-42-13
39♀ " " 266-70-41-13

~~Garr~~ Garrison, 4800 ft., Powell Co. Mont. July 29

40♂ Citellus c. columbianus 351-94-52-17

Lower Glidden Lake, 5600 ft., Shoshone Co., Idaho. July 31

41♀ Eutamias - 223-101-34-16
42♂ Ochotona princeps - 200-15-32-2[illegible]

Glidden Creek Canyon, 4500 ft., 2 mi E. of Burke, Shoshone Co., Idaho. August 1

43♀ Ochotona princeps 182-15-31-21
44♂ " " 191-15-32-21
45♀ " " 205-16-32-21
Skel. only 46♂ " " 200-16-31-22
Skel. only 47♀ " " 204-16-32-21
Skel. only 48♀ " " 193-14-30-21
Skel. only 49♀ " " 178-12-28-20

W. L. Clark
1937 Catalog

Coeur d'Alene, 2500 ft., Kootenai Co.
Idaho. August 2
509 Thomomys ♀ -199-56-25-6

(and Oregon)
Idaho, 1935-1936
Field Notes of W B Davis
donated to M.V.Z.

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St. Ignatius, 310	D-3
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WHEN ENTERING ANOTHER STATE OBTAIN MAP OF THAT STATE FROM A SHELL SERVICE STATION OR DEALER

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

1	Abraham Lincoln Birthplace Nat'l Park	Kentucky
2	Acadia National Park	Maine
3	Antietam National Battlefield Site	Maryland
4	Appomattox National Battlefield Site	Virginia
5	Arches National Monument	Utah
6	Aztec Ruins National Monument	New Mexico
6a	Badlands National Monument (Proposed)	South Dakota
7	Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico
8	Big Hole Battle Field National Monument	Montana
9	Black Canyon of the Gunnison Nat'l Mon.	Colorado
10	Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site	Mississippi
11	Bryce Canyon National Park	Utah
12	Cabrillo National Monument	California
13	Camp Blount Tablets National Memorial	Tennessee
14	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona
15	Capulin Mountain National Monument	New Mexico
16	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico
17	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona
18	Castle Pinckney National Monument	South Carolina
19	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah
20	Chaco Canyon National Monument	New Mexico
21	Chalmette National Battlefield Site	Louisiana
22	Chickamauga and Chattanooga Nat'l Mil. Park	Ga. & Tenn.
23	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona
24	Colonial National Monument	Virginia
25	Colorado National Monument	Colorado
26	Cowpens National Battlefield Site	South Carolina
27	Crater Lake National Park	Oregon
28	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho
29	Death Valley National Monument	California
30	Devils Postpile National Monument	California
31	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming
32	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah
33	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico
34	Everglades National Park (Proposed)	Florida
35	Father Millett Cross National Mon.	New York
36	Fort Donelson National Military Park	Tenn.
37	Fort Marion National Monument	Florida
38	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida
39	Fort McHenry National Park	Maryland
40	Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site	Pennsylvania
41	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia
42	Fossil Cycad National Monument	South Dakota
43	Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Nat'l Military Park	Virginia
44	General Grant National Park	California
45	George Washington Birthplace Nat'l Monument	Virginia
46	Gettysburg National Military Park	Pennsylvania
47	Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	New Mexico
48	Glacier National Park	Montana
49	Grand Canyon National Monument	Arizona
50	Grand Canyon National Park	Arizona
51	Grand Teton National Park	Wyoming
52	Gran Quivira National Monument	New Mexico
53	Great Sand Dunes National Monument	Colorado
54	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	N. Car. & Tennessee
55	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	North Carolina
56	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado
57	Hot Springs National Park	Arkansas
58	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah & Colorado
59	Isle Royale National Park (Proposed)	Michigan
60	Jewel Cave National Monument	South Dakota
61	Kenesaw Mountain National Battlefield Site	Georgia
62	Kill Devil Hill National Memorial	North Carolina
63	Kings Mountain National Military Park	South Carolina
64	Lassen Volcanic National Park	California
65	Lava Beds National Monument	California
66	Lee Mansion National Memorial	Virginia
67	Lehman Caves National Monument	Nevada
68	Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument	Montana
69	Mammoth Cave National Park (Proposed)	Kentucky
70	Meriwether Lewis National Monument	Tennessee
71	Mesa Verde National Park	Colorado
72	Monocacy National Battlefield Site	Maryland
73	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona
74	Moores Creek National Military Park	North Carolina
75	Morristown National Historical Park	New Jersey
76	Mound City Group National Monument	Ohio
77	Mount Olympus National Monument	Washington
78	Mount Rainier National Park	Washington
79	Muir Woods National Monument	California
80	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah
81	Navajo National Monument	Arizona
82	New Echota National Memorial	Georgia
83	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon
84	Petersburg National Military Park	Virginia
85	Petrified Forest National Monument	Arizona
86	Pinnacles National Monument	California
87	Pipe Spring National Monument	Arizona
88	Platt National Park	Oklahoma
89	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah
90	Rocky Mountain National Park	Colorado
91	Saguaro National Monument	Arizona
92	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska
93	Sequoia National Park	California
94	Shenandoah National Park (Proposed)	Virginia
95	Shiloh National Military Park	Tennessee
96	Shoshone Cavern National Monument	Wyoming
96a	Statue of Liberty Nat'l Monument (Fort Wood)	New York
97	Stones River National Military Park	Tennessee
98	Sunset Crater National Monument	Arizona
99	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah
100	Tonto National Monument	Arizona
101	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona
102	Tupelo National Battlefield Site	Mississippi
103	Verendrye National Monument	North Dakota
104	Vicksburg National Military Park	Mississippi
105	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona
106	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado
107	White Plains National Battlefield Site	New York
108	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico
109	Wind Cave National Park	South Dakota
110	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona
111	Yellowstone National Park	Wyoming
112	Yosemite National Park	California
113	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado
114	Zion National Park	Utah

CANADIAN PARKS

115	Algonquin Park	Ontario
116	Banff National Park	Alberta
117	Garibaldi Park	British Columbia
118	Gaspesian Park	Quebec
119	Georgian Bay Islands' National Parks	Ontario
120	Glacier National Park	British Columbia
121	Kokanee National Park	British Columbia
122	Kootenay National Park	British Columbia
123	Laurentides National Park	Quebec
124	Mont Tremblant Park	Quebec
125	Mount Assiniboine Park	British Columbia
126	Mount Revelstoke National Park	British Columbia
127	Nemiskam National Park	Alberta
128	Point Pelee National Park	Ontario
129	Quetico Park	Ontario
130	Riding Mountain National Park	Manitoba
131	St. Lawrence Islands' National Parks	Ontario
132	Waterton Lakes National Park	Alberta
133	Wawaskesy National Park	Alberta
134	Yoho National Park	British Columbia

W.B. Davis
1935.

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson,
Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 13.

Left Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif., May 11 at 1:10 P.M. in company with Elmer Aldrich and Howard Twining. Drove to Winnemucca, Nevada the first night, arriving there about 1:00 A.M.; a distance of 382 miles. Pulled off the road about 5 miles E of that town and slept. Heard a Mockingbird.

We encountered heavy snow in the Sierras though the road was clear.

About 6 miles east of Carlin we stopped at noon and ate lunch. While there we climbed to the top of some bluffs that overlook the Humboldt River and visited a Prairie Falcon's nest. It was in a natural cave and was reached by means of ropes. Aldrich took a photo of the eggs #1142 (4) in situ and I collected the set which proved to have been incubated about ten days. Took a W-T Swift #1140 ♀ here and a Rock wren. #1141

Drove on to this camp, arriving here about 7:00 P.M. Our present camp is at the north end of the Salmon Creek Reservoir

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W. Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 13.

about 200 yards south of the dam. The dominant plant is Artemisia tridentata which reaches as far as the eye can see. No trees, save for a single Juniper. Below the dam, in a deep, precipitous-walled canyon, the appears to be a growth of willow bordering the slight stream that trickles there.

Yesterday we encountered snow after we crossed the Idaho line, and noted that the higher peaks were all coated with white. There had been a slight snowfall here but when we arrived it had disappeared. However it was quite cold and the strong west wind made it quite uncomfortable.

We heard Poor wills calling from at least three different posts. I attemped to track one of them down but with no success.

The topography here is that common to southern Idaho, consisting of lava-capped buttes, sharply cut off on one side; the other gently rising from the surrounding terraine. The reservoir

B. Davis
1935.

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 13,

and the creek are bounded in most places by cliffs of basalt, retreats for Rock Wrens, Canyon Wrens, Ravens, Prairie Falcons etc.

This morning from 9–10 I took a short walk along the east bank of the reservoir south of camp, I visited the little cliffs, hoping to find sign of Marmota, but no luck. Found old dropping of past seasons, but none that were fresh. Didn't see a single mammal; not even a Eutamias. However, I had fair luck with the birds. On the reservoir proper I heard and saw several Larus sp (probably californicus); and in the rocks I succeeded in taking a pair of Rock Wrens and one ♀ Canyon Wren. Both species are near or actually in the nesting period as judged by the size of the gonads. A ♂ Canyon Wren was observed carrying what I took to be a worm in its beak. Since this seemed to indicate young birds in the nest, I did not collect him. An examination of the female indicate

W.B. Davis
1935.

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 13.

that the nesting season had not yet arrived. The ova ranged in size from O down to o, and surely this condition would not occur in a brooding bird. Does the ♂ feed the ♀, or was the worm a stick for nesting materials.

These two birds - Canyon Wrens - were new to me. The reddish brown back and breast and the contrasting white throat patch are distinctive.

Collected in addition to the three wrens, a ♀ Chipping Sparrow and a ♀ Brewer Sparrow. Both of these were in the short sage on top of the bluff, and appeared to be in small flocks - indicating that the nesting season had not yet arrived. The size of the ovaries bore this indication, too. Heard Vesper Sparrows. Saw two Ravens, a Sharp-shinned Hawk, a Western Red-tail, a Swainson Hawk, several Cliff Swallows, a Mourning Dove, and heard a Sage Thrasher. Horned Larks were noted along the highway yesterday just after we crossed into Idaho, and a few were around camp this morning.

Salmon Creek 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls County, Idaho, May 13.

A Horned Owl was heard hooting from the cliffs below the dam last night and again tonight.

Aldrich brought in a young marmot today and reported a large colony on the west side of the canyon. Twining brought in a Ruby-crowned Kinglet and a ♀ Cottontail that contained 10 embryos 62 mm. (rump-crown); also a young Pygmy Rabbit.

This evening I set out 30 mouse traps — a few amongst the rocks at the top of the cliff east of the reservoir, but most of them in the sage where the soil was semi-sandy. These were spaced approximately 25 paces.

I was talking with the keeper of the reservoir, Mr. , today and he informed me that he killed a Bob-cat (Lynx Cat) here last winter. He also told me that two badgers had been taken in this vicinity a few days previous to our arrival. He reported the presence of Skunk and (Civet Cat.)

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho, May 13.

Spilogale, and Porcupine; the last in the canyon below the dam.

Twining found a nest of the Raven today on a rocky ledge about two miles south of camp on the east side of the reservoir. Six eggs reported.

I have failed so far to find any indication of the presence of Thomomys and Citellus. Mr. Molin reported that the ground squirrels were quite common west of the creek around the ranches. Aldrich reported that he saw a Chipmunk of some sort on the west side of the canyon.

This canyon — and reservoir appears to have some effect as a barrier in this particular area, though it is quite possible that in many places the dry stream of summer allowed crossing.

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Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls County, Idaho. May 14.

I visited my traps this morning about 6 A.M. The sun was up an hour, but the piercing cold accompanied by a stiff SE breeze preserved all specimens.

In an area of loose boulders amongst Artemisia I took three Perognathus parvus; amongst the rocky cliffs Peromyscus (10) were common, and in this same type of habitat I took one Reithrodontomys. Five Dipodomys were taken in the semi-sandy sage covered areas.

The following were my takes:

Dipodomys ordi.	5 ♂	adults.
Perognathus parvus	1 ♀ 2 ♂	"
Peromyscus maniculatus	4 ♀ 6 ♂	"
Peromyscus?	1 ♂	"
Reithrodontomys	1 ♀	"

Stayed in camp until about 4:00 P.M. putting up specimens, then went down into the canyon below the dam. Here the canyon walls are nearly vertical with innumerable pot holes which offer excellent nesting sites for Swifts, Swallows, Hawks and Owls. Located the nesting site of a Western Redtail and a Horned.

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1935.

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 14.

Owl. One of the young of a family of Horned Owls had evidently fallen out of the nest and when I found it, it was huddled down amongst the rocks. I brought it to camp alive and this evening it ate four mouse bodies. The primaries are about two or three inches long, the tail feathers the same, and the rest of the body is covered with down save for the areas around the eyes. I examined several pellets found below the nest and found the following; Thomomys, Neotoma, Sylvilagus and Marmota and some unidentifyable bird remains. I have seen no indication of the presence of Thomomys in this area, but they must be here some place. Saved two parts of skulls of Thomomys.

I collected one White-throated Swift, one Violet-green Swallow, one ♀ Sparrow Hawk and a Rock Wren. In addition I saw or heard the following: ~~Western~~ Mountain Bluebird, Prairie Falcon, Yellow Warbler, Great Blue Heron and Kingfisher.

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Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 14.

I found several old Rock Wren nests in the pot holes of the cliffs. There were hundreds of places where _Neotoma_ appeared to be. I set several (about 8) traps in likely looking places, amongst the rocks. There appeared to be evidence of porcupine and some large carnivore, perhaps a skunk or bob-cat; the tracks of a bobcat were clearly evident in the soft dirt at one place.

On the way back, just after sun down (8:30 M.T.) I saw and collected what I take to be a _Pipistrellus_ while it was foraging over the dam. There were also several _Myotis_ of some sort, but I was not fortunate enough to collect any. Will try it again tomorrow night.

Aldrich reported having seen four sage grouse east of camp. They certainly are not plentiful.

Twining had poor luck with the Marmots with his 16 gage, but did bring back a Song Sparrow and a Flycatcher from the canyon.

B. Davis
1935.

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson,
Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 15.

Went down into the canyon below the dam at 6:00 A.M. to look at my traps. Out of 12 traps, 10 of which were set at the base of the cliffs on the west side of the stream and two along the stream, I took
2 Peromyscus maniculatus
5♂ Peromyscus crinitus
1♂ Sorex sp.
The Sorex was taken in one of the traps set in a mossy area where a spring comes out of the east side of the canyon. The trap was baited with rolled oats and there was good evidence that the shrew had eaten part of the bait. When I got to it, some water beetles had eaten part of the flank area. There should be Navigator shrews on the creek but none was taken.

The crinitus were all taken at the base of the cliffs. I found numerous places where they were occupying a habitat similar to that occupied by Neotoma. They make little trails at the base of the cliffs where the are accustomed

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Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson,
Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 15.

to move from one place to another. The scats are similar to those of maniculatus. "Sign" of Neotoma was abundant, but I failed to catch any. However, Twining caught two on a rocky outcropping about ½ mi NE of our camp.

I saw some Porcupine workings in the willows and scats along the base of the cliffs. No other mammals were noted.

I was fortunate enough to bag a ♀ White-throated Swift. They appear to be mating, judged by the aerial maneuvers the birds go through. Two - apparently pairs - birds flit here and there over the canyon and occasionally one of the birds would alight at and disappear into vertical crevices in the rocks. These place appear to be future nesting sites. The condition of the female indicated pre-nesting condition. There are about a dozen birds using the first ½ mile of the canyon.

Also took one Violet-green Swallow and two Cliff Swallows - the latter

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Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 15.

at the dam where they are nesting in a large colony.

On the way back to camp I killed a young Marmot and a ♀ Mountain Bluebird. The condition of the latter indicated nesting.

The Marmots are occupying two types of habit here (1) the talus slopes of huge boulders, and (2) open, rather sandy-loam talus slopes where the burrows are very conspicuous. The old ones are very wary, much more so than the younger ones and as a result we have failed to take any old specimens.

The following birds were noted;

Osprey - 1 lone bird flew over the dam.

Praire Falcon - nesting on the east side of the canyon.

Yellow Warbler
Song Sparrow
Flicker.
King Fisher
Great Blue Heron
Rock Wren
Canyon Wren
Say Phoebe
Lewis Woodpecker
Lark Sparrow
Brewer Sparrow
Horned Owl
Sparrow Hawk,

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson,
Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 15,

Today we had high winds and rain in the afternoon and the sky remained overcast until after dark. As a result it got darker earlier than yesterday evening. I went down to the dam at 6:30 to await the arrival of the bats. I was interested to see what effect the daily fluctuation in intensity of light would have on their time of flight. Yesterday I saw the first one at 7:30 P.M. (Pacific time) [8:30 M.T.] Tonight I saw the first one at 7:15, [8:15 M.T.] indicating that intensity of light is a controlling factor. The flight tonight was very short as compared to the previous one. This is perhaps due to the cold; perhaps to cloudiness, but I believe it is the former.

I was impressed by the fact that the Cliff Swallows were active, probably feeding, up to 7:10, then there was a lull of five minutes and the first bat appeared - a *Myotis*. Thus, there was no overlap in foraging time between the

W. B. Davis 1935.

Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 15.

bats and the Swallows, both of which forage in the same area but complementary to eachother. I was fortunate enough to bag two of the Myotis, one a ~~volans interior~~ lucifugus - badly shot up - and a darker - larger one that is certainly not a ~~volans~~ lucifugus. Both were feeding - at least flying in the same area, and thus it appears that there must be some inter-specific competition for I could detect no differences in feeding activities.

Tonight, for the first time this trip, we heard Coyotes. There appeared to be two of them on the ridge east of camp. The keeper here reports that he believes they are quite common.

Twining & Aldrich reported Broad-tailed Hummers, Calliope Hummers, Tolmie Warbler, Audubon Warbler, Juncos, Water Ouzels from the Canyon, and Caspain Tern, California Gull, Common Loon, Lesser Scaup, Red-breasted Mergansers from the reservoir.

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List of birds from Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho. May 13–16.

1. English Sparrow – about 50
2. Cliff Swallow – by hundreds (nesting)
3. Raven – about 4 (nesting)
4. Red-tailed Hawk – two
5. Sparrow Hawk – about four
6. White-throated Swift – about 20 pairs
7. Red-breasted Merganser – about 6
8. Mountain Bluebird – two pairs
9. Scaup sp.? – about 8
10. Rock Wren – numerous
11. Prairie Falcon – two pairs, nesting
12. Red-shafted Flicker – about a dozen
13. Canyon Wren – about 8 pairs
14. Lark Sparrow – 15 – flocking
15. Sharp-shinned Hawk – about two
16. Violet-green Swallow – one large colony
17. Orange-crowned Warbler – two
18. Fox Sparrow sp. – two
19. Brewer Sparrow – Common
20. Vesper Sparrow – about 12
21. Horned Owl – 1 pair nesting yg.
22. Black-billed Magpie – about 8
23. Poor Will – 4 pairs
24. Mourning Dove – about 8
25. Swainson Hawk – one
26. California Gull – Flock of about 25
27. Ruby-crowned Kinglet – four
28. Great Blue Heron – two

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List of birds continued.

29. Common Loon - Two - on lake
30. Sage Grouse - four
31. Caspian Tern - one
32. Junco sp? - one pair
33. King-fisher - two
34. Yellow Warbler - common in canyon
35. Broad-tailed Hummer - two
36. Caliope Hummer - one pair
37. Water Ouzel - one pair
38. Say Phoebe - about three pairs
39. Song Sparrow - fairly common in canyon
40. Bullock Oriole - two - in canyon
41. Chipping Sparrow - Common - flocking
42. Horned Lark - few
43. Western Tanager - One
44. Wright Flycatcher - about 6 pairs
45. Spotted Sandpiper - about four
46. Audubon Warbler - about two pairs
47. Lewis Woodpecker - One
48. Tolmie Warbler - One pair in canyon
49. Osprey - one
50. Pacific Nighthawk - Two
51. Lead-colored Bushtit - 1 pair feeding yg.
52. West. Warbling Vireo - One
53. Green-tailed Towhee - one
54. Shrike - One
55. ~~Audubon Hermit Thrush~~ - One.
Sage Thrasher

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List of mammals from Salmon Creek, 8 mi. W Rogerson, Twin Falls Co., Idaho from May 13-16.

1. Coyote - Two heard.
2. Porcupine - sign in the canyon.
3. Peromyscus maniculatus - common in sage covered areas.
4. Peromyscus crinitus - common in rocky ledges and in the canyon.
5. Neotoma - Two taken and abundant sign on rocky outcropping of peak east of dam.
6. Perognathus parvus - few taken in rocky-sage combination on east side of creek.
7. Dipodomys ordii - fairly common in sandy sage and sandy-boulder combinations.
8. Marmota flaviventris - Found quite commonly in talus slopes of the canyon - and in one place in a rocky ledge + sandy loam banks combination.
9. Lynx rufus - one caught last winter by Mr. Molin - address Rogerson, Idaho.
10. Taxidea taxus - two trapped recently; I got skin of fore and hind foot of one taken about May 8

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Mammal list continued.

11. Pipistrellus hesperus - Only one taken; may have been more common.
12. Myotis volans interior - One taken. Quite common with the next.
13. Myotis sp. - One taken.
14. Sorex - One taken in canyon at place where a spring came out from under the canyon wall.
15. Reithrodontomys megalotis - Seven taken in sandy-sage combination.
16. Sylvilagus nuttallii - fairly common in rocky sage slopes - usually near talus.
17. Lepus Californicus - four seen.

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2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho.
May 17.

We moved camp yesterday, hunting as we went. Although there were no Citellus near our last camp we found plenty of them near Rogerson and from there as far as the heavily cultivated areas of the Twin Falls Project. All that we collected and all that I noted in passing were oregonus. They were occuping the semi-arid areas near the "dry-farm" lands, west of Rogerson. From Rogerson on toward Twin Falls we found them near rocks, along the railroad right of way and in the Artemisia. I cannot account for their absence near our last camp for the soil was practically the same as far as I could see. Perhaps it may be that food was lacking in that area.

Three miles north of Hollister we saw three sage hens.

Drove into Twin Falls to do some necessary shopping and then drove out to this camp site. We are camped on the property of a Mr. Briggs on the

W. B. Davis 1935. 2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho. May 17.

north side of Snake River, just a short distance east of the highway bridge and about three miles west of Thousand Springs - at least the main part of them. The river here is about 400 yards wide and of moderate depth. The canyon walls are removed some distance from the river and all of the available bottom land is taken over by agriculture, some hay is raised, but stock raising seems to be the main occupation. Numerous large streams arise from the cliffs on the north side of the river, one of which flows a short distance from our camp and forms a marsh of some extent where it meanders through the fairly level bottom land. In this marsh are numerous birds, ducks included and Muskrats. I found numerous places this evening where Muskrats had been active but set no traps; will do so tomorrow.

We set out no traps last night as we got into camp too late. Today was spent mostly in putting up

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2 mi. E. Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho.
May 17.

skins of specimens we got yesterday. This afternoon I scouted around to see if I could find any evidence of Thomomys. There are none here and Mr. Briggs tells me he has never seen any here. This seems peculiar to me, but I suppose the extremely interrupted territory may have some bearing on this. Also there are no Citellus, apparently, in the river bottom area. They must be confined to the sage areas ouside the cultivated lands.

Mr. Briggs told me tonight that there were formerly "plenty" of beaver in the creek and a few in the river, but that poachers had decimated their numbers of late so that now there are very few. He reported that there is a dam across the creek near the place where it empties into the river. I expect to visit the area tomorrow to check for evidence of their presence now.

I set out about twenty traps in the marshy area in likely looking places for Microtus; also

2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho.
May 17.

one steel trap at a likely looking "den" and a few traps for *Peromyscus* in the *Artemisia* areas. Aldrich also set for *Peromyscus* and Twining set along a small irrigation ditch.

Marmots are reported to be very numerous and according to Mr. Briggs they are poisoned each spring by the County Farm Agent. Even so, the appear to be holding their own. However, I have seen none since we arrived. They have been "cleaned out" of the farm areas.

I saw many birds today and collected one Goldfinch, one Yellow Warbler, a Calif. Quail - an introduced species - and two Redwings. Mr. Briggs told me that the Pheasants were very numerous and were quite a pest to some of the farmers, especially those raising corn or watermellons. I have seen several of these since arriving.

Last night we had rain, and today high winds. This evening the wind is strong and it is quite cold.

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2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho. May 18,

This camp is just above Upper Salmon Falls of the Snake River. Gooding County is on the north side of the river, Twin Falls County on the south. It is my purpose to collect on both sides of the river; all specimens taken are labelled as from Twin Falls County (south side) or Gooding County (north side).

I looked at my mouse traps set in the marsh, amongst reeds and cat-tails and found only one Microtus (no. 1209) and two Reithrodontomys (nos. 1207–1208). A few of the other traps were set off, but not a ~~thing~~ in them. This was probably done by some marsh bird, perhaps Rails. On the way back to camp I collected a ♀ Willow Goldfinch (no. 1210), a ♀ Redwing (no. 1212), a ♂ Long-tailed Chat (no. 1211), and a ♂ Yellowthroat, the latter badly shot up. The Yellowthroat ♂'s have established territories and the testes are of breeding size. I also found a nest with 6 eggs of the Cinnamon Teal. This bird is by far the commonest duck, ~~and~~ I should judge that there must be nearly 50 breeding pairs in this neighborhood.

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2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho, May 18.

Next to the Cinnamon Teal the Mallard is next in abundance. Coots are here by the hundreds, and despite persecution by the hunters they are holding their own.

In the afternoon I drove to the Roy Vader ranch just across the bridge on the south side of the river prospecting for Thomomys. Mr. Vader said he had plenty of them along the ditch bank in his alfalfa field and he was kind enough to go with me and show me where they were. He showed me places where they had undermined his ditches and caused breaks in the water system. There was very little evidence of their presence in the alfalfa field proper. This is perhaps due to the frequent irrigations. Most of them were along the ditch bank. I made 13 sets within a distance of perhaps 1/4 mile. The burrows were small for the most part and the soil was sandy loam and of a light color; very easily penetrated by the burrowing rodents.

Mr. Vader told me I could find

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2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding co., Idaho. May 18.

Marmots "Wood Chucks locally" on the north side of the river about ½ mi. below the bridge. I drove over there and found them in abundance. They were occupying a stretch of rocky slope along the river where numerous small springs kept a strip of grass green and luscious. Numerous boulders were present which served to some extent as dens, though many of them had dug dens into the earth banks. I succeeded in killing four females and two young ♂; the last two were discarded.

The meadow was "mowed" close at the time of my visit and dung was scattered all over the place. The young were about ¼ grown and in one case they were apparently still nursing. The young were more ventursome than the adults, and it was they in most cases that gave the warning signal. I was surprised at the ability these animals have in covering ground when on the run. They appear to flatten themselves to the ground and flipping their tail retreat to their

burrows. Their rate of recovery is quite rapid, in some cases being about fifteen minutes. In other cases I sat for fully half an hour but none appeared. They like to flatten themselves on the top of rocks and in almost every case they were so placed that they could have full view of the lower country (down hill), thus leaving their rears exposed. I took advantage of this and hunted from the top of the hill on which they were sunning themselves.

Their food appears to be mostly grasses and soft herbs, but in one case I saw an old female up in an Artemisia eating the tender parts.

Those we skinned (five in number, Aldrich got one at another place north ~~east~~ of camp about 1 mile) were quite fat save for one old female that was apparently still nursing young. Two of these, a ♀ and a ♂ were made up as study skins, the other three were dried stretched.

I saw and collected one Cotton-tail in the same habitat as that occupied

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2 mi. E Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho. May 18.

by the Marmots. I placed it under a brush and came back for it about half hour later and found that a Magpie had pecked a hole in the shoulder area.

I set out four steel traps, one at a likely looking burrow under a huge boulder near camp, baited with the body of a squirrel; the other three were placed in likely looking places in the marsh for Muskrats.

The mouse traps I had left set in the marsh contained nothing. I left them set.

May 19. Same locality.

I visited the traps in the marsh and found two Sorex in the mouse traps. Collected these traps. In the steel traps I had caught only one Coot. Left all these set.

In the gopher sets on the other (south) side of the river I found I had caught 6 Thomomys. These appear to me to be very grey in color. I collected all traps in which a catch had been made and in the afternoon made 5 new sets in Mr. Vader's field and also 5 sets in

a Mr. Seler's alfalfa field on this, the north side of the river. Their workings were not so numerous as in Mr. Vader's field, and in most cases their burrows were from 12" to 18" below the level of the ground and in the field proper.

In the evening I visited my traps in Mr. Vader's field and found I had collected one ♀, adult, with 9 embryos. The mammae were in 5 pairs, 2-1-2. Also at the same time I found the body of a Mephitis that Mr. Vader had killed and buried in the mud about a week ago. I unearthed the animal, sexed and measured it and collected the skull. The stripes were broad and full length. There was much white in the tail.

In the evening I collected a ♂ Screech Owl that was calling from a tree in Mr. Brigg's yard. I walked about under the tree quite a bit and flashed the light on the bird, but it just sat there and allowed itself to be bagged.

There are many Long-tailed Chats in this area; as many as

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2 mi. E. Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho. May 19.

5 males have territories along a creek within a 200 yard length. The males are calling continuously, even up to 11:30 at night. They have a very peculiar method of flight from the top of one willow to another, fluttering their wings and flopping their tails up and down as if they were loose appendages and often calling when in flight. Perhaps this is part of their mating antics.

Stayed in camp most of the day putting up Marmots and pocket gophers.

May 20. Same locality.

Visited my gopher sets + about 5 mouse traps I had placed in runways in a combination of dead last year's grass plus this year's new growth, on the south side of the river. I took two big breeding males and two small apparently young females. I discarded the young ones. In the mouse traps I had two ♂ _Mus musculus_ and a very light bluish colored _Reithrodontomys_. A man watering the fields killed a ♀ _Microtus_, called a "mole" by him and claimed to be the cause of much trouble in

his irrigation. The burrow under the small ditches and cause much loss of water. This mouse he gave to me. He also showed me where he had caught and left entire the bodies of two Spilogales on this (the north) side of the river about 100 feet up stream from the highway bridge. He caught them last winter in traps sett in water at what he took to be the entrance to a Muskrat burrow system. Thus, the only way the "Civet Cats" could have been caught was for them to enter the water. He had set two traps side by side and caught the two Spilogales. The two skulls were in good condition and I collected them. He reported that these beasts were very common here last winter, but that the price was so low on their furs that they were never saved.

He told me of finding a skunk den ~~in~~ the bank of a sandy-clay wash a short distance above his house. He kindly set two traps at the mouth of the burrow for me. His method of ridding the animal of its scent after being trapped is to

drag the animal to flowing water and force it in, drowning it and leaving it for about two hours. After such elapse of time he claims there is no more scent to be detected. If a catch is made I shall try his plan. He claims that last winter he and his son trapped 22 skunk for which they averaged less than 50 cents each.

When I visited my gopher sets at Mr. Seler's place I found only two gophers; the other traps had not been sprung so were left. The one, an old ♀, was more fuscus in color than the young one and to me darker in color than the old ones from south of the river. Also this female had only 4 pairs of mammae. Three new sets were made in his field.

In the steel traps set in the marsh I caught no Muskrats, but did get a ♂ Virginia Rail and a ♂ Sora Rail. Both were caught by the foot, the trap in each case breaking the leg in two. The feathers of the Virginia Rail were badly damaged, so the specimen was saved as a skeleton.

I killed a ♂ Yellow-headed Blackbird,

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2 mi. E. Hagerman, Gooding Co., Idaho. May 10.

a ♂ Yellow Warbler and a ♂ Song Sparrow this afternoon. The Yellow-heads are very abundant in the "upper" marsh west of the highway on the north side of the river and along the river, too.

Both the Song Sparrows and Yellow Warblers are quite common ~~along~~ the streams in riparian growth.

The only traps out tonight are the four steel sets and the gopher traps.

Addresses

N.G. Delbert Robertson % Penney's Store.
Twin Falls, Idaho.
Reported as a collector of mammals of Idaho.

Mr. Roy Vader - Rancher.
Hagerman, Idaho.
Prospect for getting carnivores.

Mr. Seler.
Hagerman, Idaho. Doubtful prospect for mammals.

Mr. Briggs. Rancher
Hagerman, Idaho. Prospect for carnivores?

Mr. E. L. Molin. - Care taker at Salmon Dam.
Rogerson, Idaho. Good prospect for some carnivores.

Mr. Lynn Bachman, Oreana, Idaho.
Rancher & store owner. Boys may be able to get some carnivores.

Mr. M. B. Ebbertson, Hagerman, Idaho.
The most likely person from whom to get carnivores. He and his sons do quite a bit of trapping. I promised to quote prices.

Jimmy Ward = Al Watson. a Trapper.
S. Walker

Names given by Mr. Adams of Reynolds C

Ben Evans, (B.S.) - Casey, Idaho.

L. J. Andrews, Parma, Idaho.
Trapper. (Name given by
Hall.).

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List of birds from 2 mi. E. Hagerman both in Twin Falls and Gooding Co., Idaho, from May 17-20.

1. Killdeer - common
2. Blackheaded Grosbeak - about 6 seen,
3. Ring-necked Pheasant - common nests,
4. Redwing Blackbird - abundant. nest.
5. Wilson Snipe - about ½ dozen
6. Screech Owl. - 2 - one taken.
7. Coot. - abundant.
8. Horned Owl - heard one on two different nites
9. Poor Will - One heard.
10. Yellow Warbler - abundant.
11. Song Sparrow - fairly common.
12. Cliff Swallow - many
13. Rough-winged Swallow - Many - nests
14. Barn Swallow - Two seen
15. Violet-green Swallow - about a dozen.
16. White-throated Swift - about ½ dozen.
17. Brewer Blackbird - Common. - nest & eggs.
18. Caspian Tern - Two seen.
19. Mourning Dove - abundant. - nest and eggs.
20. Western Warbling Vireo - Two seen
21. California Quail - abundant.
22. Bank Swallow - Common. nest.
23. Flycatcher sp.: (wright) - Two seen.
24. Western Robin - about a dozen.
25. Bullock Oriole - about a dozen.
26. Linnet - Common, nest. especially on S side of river
27. Mallard - Common.
28. Ruddy Duck - about 8 +

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Bird list from 2 mi. E. Hagerman (continued)

29. Redhead - about a dozen,
30. Cinnamon Teal - Common - nest found.
31. Black-necked Stilt - five seen.
32. Scaup sp. about a dozen.
33. Marsh Hawk - 1 pair.
34. Yellow-headed Blackbird - Abundant nests
35. Marsh Wren - Many, - nests
36. West. Yellow Throat - Common.
37. Cowbird - 20+ seen,
38. Black-crowned Night Heron - 20+
39. Great Blue Heron - about 6.
40. Long-tailed Chat - about 20+
41. Willow Goldfinch - one flock of about 6,
42. Red-shafted Flicker - 12+ nest and eggs.
43. Western Kingbird - four seen.
44. Eastern Kingbird - one seen.
45. Lead-colored Bushtit - small flock of about 10.
46. Western Meadowlark - fairly common.
47. English Sparrow - Common.
48. Blackbilled Magpie - Common - nest+eg.
49. Wilson Phalarope - 8 seen.
50. Spotted Sandpiper - about 6,
51. Blue-winged Teal. - two - 1 pair.
52. Red-breasted Merganser - 6 seen.
53. Pied-billed Grebe - fairly common.
54. Western Grebe - two seen.
55. Eared Grebe - three seen.
56. Black Tern - two seen.

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Bird list from 2 mi. E. Hagerman (continued).

57. White-faced Glossy Ibis – four seen.
58. Audubon Warbler – One seen.
59. Western Lark Sparrow – few on S side of river.
60. Sparrow Hawk – one pair nesting.
61. Turkey Vulture – one seen.
62. Western Crow – two seen.
63. Sora Rail – one taken – several heard.
64. Virginia Rail – one taken.
65. Common Loon – one seen on the river.
66. Sharp-shinned Hawk – one seen.

Mammal list from 2 mi. E. Hagerman in both Twin Falls & Gooding Co., Idaho from May 17–20.

1. Microtus nanus – 2 taken, one on each side of river – apparently fairly common in hay fields; common name here is "mole".
2. Peromyscus maniculatus – found sparingly in sage + sand combination. Four taken; 2 young discarded.
3. Reithrodontomys megalotis – Found in marsh on this (north) side and along ditch bank in dead + green grasses.
4. Mus musculus – Three taken; two on S side of river along a ditch bank; on N side near sheep corral.
5. Thomomys – Found fairly common on both sides of the river; on the S side along ditch banks mostly, on N. side in alfalfa; all in sandy loam soil; 5 mammae on S side;

4 mammae on N side of river.

6. Marmota flaviventris - abundant on N side of river in rocky slopes; very few on south side. 5 taken on N. side.
7. Sylvilagus nuttallii - fairly common in rocky situations, + brush of some sort. Several taken
8. Lepus californicus - few taken. Not very common - about 12 seen.
9. Spilogale - 2 skulls retrieved; reported very common last winter; local name "Civet Cat".
10. Mephitis major - One dead skunk found on S side of river; skull saved. Reported as quite common.
11. Ondatra - Sign is common.
12. Castor - Sign reported - known to be here; vide Mr. Briggs.
13. Lutra - Reported as having been taken here by trappers.
14. Mustelus - Weasels reported from both sides of river. Sheep men complain that they kill their sheep.
15. Sorex - Two taken in mouse traps in the marsh.

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

I looked at my gopher traps yesterday morning and took one ♂ on the south side of the river and two ♂'s on the north side. All three were saved.

I looked at the set made for skunk and found a female caught by a front foot. There were two traps in the set and one had been buried by the animal so that I couldn't drag the beast to the water to drown as per Mr. Ebbert's suggestion, so killed her with two charges of no. 12 shot in the hip area. This prevented her from lifting her tail and thus avoided scent. She looked as if she had been suckling young. Her den was dug into the bank of a clay-loam wash and had a good supply of green and dried litter about the opening. There was no odor around the den.

We left this camp about noon with the idea of driving to Murphy to hunt ground squirrels. We stopped at Mountain Home to buy a few groceries and mail letters and from there drove to Grand View and then on to Oreana, a post office station

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana; Owyhee Co., Idaho.
May 22.

about 22 miles west of Grand View and 18 miles east of Murphy. Here we talked with a Mr. Bachman, owner of the store and of several ranches and he informed me that I could find Sonomys in abundance at his ranch here on Castle Creek, so we slept at Oreana last night and drove to the ranch here where we have established camp at the ranch house.

There were no indications of the presence of Citellus between our last camp and Mountain Home. However, when I inquired at the office of the County Agent, I was informed that squirrels were being poisoned by the Bureau of Biological Survey near King Hill, at Smith's Prairie and at Mayfield in particular. They were reported as being quite a problem in the county.

On the way south from Mountain Home on our way to Grand View we saw our first Citellus about 4 miles south of that town. It was near this same place that I collected them last year. They were occupying an area of rather low Artemisia plus

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee County, Idaho. May 22.

rocky outcroppings and in another place were very abundant in an area of low grass entirely devoid of Artemisia. Their high pitched squeaks, much shriller than that of C. oregonus apparently is quite distinctive for this species. The animals were very shy for the most part and sought cover at the slightest sign of danger and it was with some difficulty that Twining and I were able to collect a small series of 8 specimens. Most of these were what I should judge to be yearlings, that is, not old ones nor young of the year. An old female and a young of the year were taken for comparison. I believe they do not reach full maturity until at least the second year, though doubtless they breed the second year, that is when a year or less of age.

This one large colony, perhaps covering a couple of square miles or more in extent, some of which appeared to be deserted dry farm land, was the only one we saw on the trip over here. They seem to be isolated in colonies and are not

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

at all continuous in their distribution as one would expect from the great similarity of all the terraine.

At Grand View we saw the horns and part of the skull of a Mountain Sheep that had come from the mountains near Silver City. There were also several mounted heads of _Odocoileus hemionus_ that had come from the same area.

I inquired at Grand View as to the status of _Thomomys_ and was informed that they were abundant and a serious pest. We did not stop to trap because we were scheduled to be at Murphy by the 22nd. This would be an ideal place to trap on the two sides of the river, which at this place is about 150 yards wide, to test the effect of the river on speciation. I plan to trap the area on our trip back toward the east.

About 7 miles west of Grand View we found a _Lynx rufus_ skin tacked to the barn door of some rancher. He wasn't at home so we could get its history, but nevertheless Aldrich took a picture of it.

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 27.

There is a strip of Lower Sonoran Zone along the Snake River which extends for some distance up the small creeks emptying into it from the south. This zone appears to be characterized by Greasewood as the dominant shrub, and in some cases associated with Rabbit Brush. The characteristic bird is the Western or Eastern Kingbird, particularly the former. All the higher country is dominated by Artemisia and is in, I should judge, Upper Sonoran Zone. So far we have worked in no truly Transition Zone, save perhaps the bottom of the canyon at Salmon Creek west of Rogerson.

At Oreana Mr. Bachman told us there were no ground squirrels of any sort in the valleys - that is in the Lower Sonorans Life Zone, - but that they were supposed to be quite common farther up in the foothills. He said, however, that there were Ammospermophilus, and coming over to the ranch today one was seen along the road. This is my first sight record this year, and last year

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

I took a young one in the Lower Sonoran Life Zone just south of the river bridge north of Bruneau. The river must be the northern limit of their range in this state, and I doubt very much that they go as far east as Twin Falls.

Mr. Bachman showed us several fossils of woods, including two nearly perfect conifer cones. One looked a good deal like the cone of a Sequoia and the other a Pinus murryana. Both had been found in the near vicinity. There were also vertebrate remains.

This morning I went for a walk around Oreana and found a single Lead-colored Bushtit feeding off the foliage of a Greasewood brush. I collected it as my first record for this state. The two fellows with me have both seen the species before at both our previous camps.

Oreana is located on a small creek, Hort Creek, tributary to Castle Creek, and about 10 miles south of Snake River. The whole area is that of a typical lake bed - probably that of the old Idaho Formation. The mountain benches

look as if they mark the bounds of this old lake bed - and I believe the whole area is that of Lower Sonoran. The upper benches are Upper Sonoran and possibly up higher, Transition.

The ranch at which we are camped is along Castle Creek, beginning at the point where it breaks from the foothills in a narrow, precipitously walled canyon and extending on both sides of the creek for a distance of perhaps a mile or so. The riparian growth is chiefly willow and wild roses. In this habitat were found Yellow Warblers, Lazuli Bunting, Robins, Song Sparrows and Yellow-throats and Western Warbling Vireos. In the area outside the limits of cultivation Atriplex and Grayia were the common shrubs, the former in dominance. This last area was practically devoid of bird life. The soil was clay-loam in the cultivated areas and appeared to be heavily alkaline in places especially outside the irrigated areas.

I spent the greater part of my

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

time today in making up the specimens taken yesterday, including to Sage Thrashers taken 4 miles S of Mountain Home. The female had a nest in a tall sage (*Artemisia tridentata*) about 2½ from the ground and it contained a single egg.

In the afternoon I took a walk up the creek as far as the canyon, collecting an Eastern Kingbird and a Western Warbling Vireo. On the way back to camp I set 5 mouse traps in the Atriplex near apparently occupied burrows. These were placed about 25 to 40 ft. apart.

I offered a boy five cents each for every large *Thomomys* he could catch; I supplied the traps and showed him how to set them. In the afternoon he brought in 5 specimens of *Thomomys townsendii* - a distinct surprise to me. I had supposed the gophers here to be the *quadratus* type. Now the question is; "are these identical with those near Nampa? If so, how did they arise or get across

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Castle Creek, 8 mi. S Oreana, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 22.

the river? I believe they will be subspecifically distinct because I believe the river here is a distinct barrier. I believe these will prove to be affiliated with T. nevadensis.

I offered another chap 25 cents each for 4 Ondatra; I furnished the traps. He set them in likely looking burrows along the creek. This stream is very fluctuating in habit; last year there was barely any water, this year the water was so high that it probably did some damage to the young.

This evening he looked at the traps and found nothing.

There is a high range of rugged, now snow-capped mountains to the west and southwest of this locality. They are not named on our maps, but are locally known as the Owyhee Mountains. They appear to be quite rugged and about 8,000 or 9,000 ft. high. Silver City is in the heart of this range. The reported dominant trees are Pseudotsuga, Juniperus, and Mountain Mahogany (Cercocarpus).

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Hills 6 mi. W of Murphy, Owyhee co., Idaho. May 23.

This morning I looked at my traps and found nothing. I cannot account for this lack of a catch. Aldrich caught only 6 out of 30 traps set, and Twining 1 out of 30 trap nights. The territory appeared to be occupied but perhaps by some diurnal mammal.

One of the boys brought in a muskrat that he had caught and the gopher traps yielded three, two of which were young and were discarded.

We left this camp - at Castle Creek - about 4:00 P.M. and drove to this locality by way of Oreana, Sinker Creek, and Murphy.

This territory here is in the foothills west of Murphy. The whole area is covered with Artemisia tridentata and Atriplex. There are a few Cercocarpus and quite a few Grayia. In the gulley through which a small creek is now flowing, but which dries up during the summer, are willows and wild roses.

On the way over we kept a constant watch for Citellus and found one small colony between Oreana and

Hills 6 mi. W. Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho.
May 23.

Sinker Creek - about three miles east of Sinker Creek, I should judge, we stopped and got one shot, but missed, the animal getting down into a burrow. We remained in the vicinity for ~~about~~ twenty minutes, Aldrich and Twining hunting while I attempted to dig out a burrow system. We could hear their high pitched squeaks but were unsuccessful in our attempts to bag some.

The burrows here were for the most part about 60 mm in diameter and about 6 inches below the level of ~~the~~ soil. There were five exits to the system I was working on and each had a tunnel meeting with others which in turn entered a burrow that ran deep into the ground - I dug to a depth of two feet and it was still going down. It is ~~this~~ animal that is responsible for the big "colonial" mounds that one finds so often - usually deserted. At each entrance there is a little side, blind burrow - a vestibule - into which the squirrel can scurry for a hasty retreat and

yet be in a position to act as sentry or be near to again venture from the burrow. It is in these vestibules, I believe, that the squirrels sit and "chirp" their warning notes which are distinctly heard, yet the animal itself is not visible.

This colony was located on the top and east slope of a small gentle rise in an area where the Atriplex was very low — about 10 inches — and in soil that was sandy loam and very easily worked. I had no difficulty in digging out about 20 ft of burrow in a very short time — about 10 minutes.

This was the only colony we have seen on this side of the river. We stopped at Murphy and inquired about the presence of ground squirrels in the Murphy area. A Mr. Kelley told me that about 12 years ago the squirrels were very abundant in all the area, but that some sort of disease had wiped out all those in the lower altitudes so that now all that is left are some colonies in the upper reaches of

Hills 6 mi. W Murphy, Owyhee Co.,
Idaho. May 23.

Sinker Creek, Rabbit Creek and Reynolds Creek. we were told that we might possibly find some at this locality though on the way out here and after getting here we saw no indication of their presence.

We are camped at a cabin about half way between Murphy and Reynolds. There is a small spring and a party fenced in area that may have been cultivated. The road distance from Murphy is seven miles.

May 24.

I packed specimens this morning and put up a West. Warbling Vireo and a West. Lark Sparrow which I collected here this A.M. In the afternoon I took a circuit through the hills to see if I could locate any fresh signs of Citellus leurodon. This camp is near the type locality. Twining and Aldrich did the same. Each of us found abundant indication that they have been in this area, but all the mounds are old and the burrow entrances are caved in or covered up. None of us found any squirrels

Hills 6 mi. W Murphy, Owyhee Co, Idaho, May 24.

or any fresh sign. I hiked about four or five miles, Twining, about seven and Aldrich three or four. Since there are apparently none here, we plan to leave tomorrow and go about 14 miles south of Murphy into higher country.

There is very little here in the way of animal life. I saw three Lepus and one Sylvilagus and one Eutamias minimus today on my hike. Birds are rare save near the cabin where they have congregated near the only available water.

There are plenty of Neotoma in the rocky ledges near here and last night and today we trapped out a family that was occupying this cabin. There were the old ♂, the ♀ and 5 young; all of which were caught. Only the adults were saved.

We have set out no traps save those in the cabin since we have been here. About half way between here and Murphy there seems to be a good place to trap for Dipo-

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Hills 6 mi. W Murphy, Owyhee Co, Idaho. May 24.

and the like.

The following birds have been noted or taken here.

Rough winged Swallow (nesting)
Arkansas Kingbird
Red-tailed Hawk.
Raven
Black-billed Magpie (nest + 3 young.
Mourning Dove
Black-headed Grosbeak
Downy Woodpecker
Linnet
West. Lark Sparrow
Horned Lark
Brewer Sparrow
Killdeer
Shrike
Golden Eagle
Sparrow Hawk
Tolmie Warbler
Lead-colored Bushtit.
Audubon Warbler
Pine Siskin
Crow
Poor Will
Sage Sparrow
West. Warbling Vireo
Song Sparrow
Bullock Oriole.

Green-tailed Towhee.
Rock Wren
Brewer Blackbird,

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho.
May 25.

We found no *Citellus* so drove back to Murphy and inquired again for these squirrels. Again we were told they could be found on Reynolds Creek and also that they could be found here. We chose this place for the present.

We stopped at the Gifford ranch about 1/4 mile from our camp and inquired for squirrels. He told us there were none, but that there were plenty of them at Reynolds Creek where his folks live. He said he had many big gophers in his field though, so we stopped and I set out 11 sets while the boys hunted for *Citellus*. They succeeded in killing three and in seeing several others. When Mr. Gifford saw the squirrel he said, "Oh, I didn't know you meant those little things." This statement leads me to believe that the *Citellus* at Reynolds Creek are *oregonus*.

I hunted for about an hour taking several Horned Larks - a very abundant bird in this area - a Tolmie Warbler, a Brewer Blackbird

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho.
May 25.

and a _Sylvilagus_ _nuttallii_. The Tolmie Warbler was found in a _Sarcobatus_ bush along an irrigation ditch; a most peculiar locality for this species it seems. The Horned Larks were paired and flying about the alfalfa fields. I found one nest with three eggs. It was placed in a depression in the ground under a spreading dandelion. Kingbirds (Arkansas), English Sparrow, Say Phoebe, Mourning Dove, Raven, Sage Sparrow and West. Meadowlark were seen or heard at this locality today.

I visited my gopher sets after they had been out about two hours. I started at the last set first and found nothing. The same was true of the next three. Out of the remaining seven sets I took 6 gophers (_Thomomys_ _townsendii_), three females and three males. Two of the males were huge and were breeding. One of the females contained six embryos about 12 mm. These animals were taken in clay loam soil in an alfalfa field. Their

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho,
May 25,

mounds appear to me to be much larger than those made by T. bottae. The burrows were large, about the size of my forearm, and were about 14 inches on the average below the surface of the ground.

Citellus leurodon appear to me to be much like Citellus idahoensis but they are much more shy in their habits and are colonial. They construct huge mounds with many burrow entrances and it appears that more than one squirrel occupies each mound area. Twining believes that each represents a single burrow system and that when more than one squirrel is present it represents a family affair. Aldrich said he saw three apparently adult squirrels at one mound. I am inclined to believe as does Twining.

These mounds average about four feet across and appear to be honey combed with surface burrows. They are very common in this area but most of them are old.

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May 25,

I talked with a Mr. Neals, a rancher who has been here for many years, about the squirrels. He told me that he had seen only two of them this year, but that several years ago they were very numerous. It is his belief that some sort of epidemic broke out among them and wiped them out. The presence of so many deserted burrow systems seems to bear this statement out. He also said that poisoning had been resorted to.

They appear to prefer areas in which there is short Artemisia and Atriplex, particularly the latter. In some areas they appear to have inhabited purely Artemisia covered tracts. The ones we found today were chiefly in Atriplex areas. Perhaps the squirrels eat the seeds of this plant.

I took a short walk through the area in which the squirrels were taken, and in which more were known to be present and failed to see a single one. They are extremely timid and their rate of recovery when

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho.
May 25.

frightened into their burrows is extremely slow. Twining told me that he sat for fully 45 minutes before they ventured forth.

We dug up a *Dipodomys* burrow this evening. Found a nest, composed chiefly of rabbit fur and hulls of seeds, but no mouse. Perhaps we missed it in some side burrow that had been plugged. The burrow averaged 12 inches deep and about 60 mm. in diameter. There were numerous branches and side pockets. Numerous heads of some sort of *Brassica* were found strewn along the burrow.

Twining and Aldrich set out each 30 mouse traps this evening. They reported numerous sign and Aldrich reported seeing two *Dipodomys*.

The whole area here is a big flat table-like region and part of it is under cultivation; the water for irrigation coming from Sinker Creek. Due to severe droughts during the past few years many of the ranches are deserted. At one time there were 8,000 acres under cultivation. Now

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5 mi. S.E. Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho.
May 25,

there are less than 800 (vide Mr. Neals.). Artemisia, Atriplex and Grayia are the chief plants. The first two being dominant and the latter usually found in association with the Atriplex. All the soil is of the clay loam type and some of it appears to resemble adobe. There is very little alkali present. Amsynkia is the dominant herb in this region. It is found in large areas and from a distance looks like a field of grass. There is very little grass to be found, and what there is, is found in scattered very small patches, the plants being well spaced.

The weather for the past two day has been ideal. The sky has been clear, the sun hot, yet a prevailing westerly wind has made it not unbearable. Tonight the sky has clouded over and it looks like rain.

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho,
May 26.

Even tho the sky was overcast there was no rain. The day was clear with a slight breeze.

Stayed in camp until nearly 3:30 P.M. making up specimens. From that time until 6:00 P.M. Twining and I hunted for Citellus leurodon in the low Atriplex. There is quite a colony present in front of Mr. Gifford's ranch, but we have been unable to locate them any other place. It is peculiar how these squirrels seem to be congregated in a restricted area about 200 yards in radius while the rest of the territory appears to be as favorable. In the surrounding territory there are old mounds, probably made when squirrels were more abundant. Another alternative could be that the colony as a whole might gradually migrate due to the expansion of the area by the young and the old squirrels dying off leaving the old home site vacant.

We succeeded in killing 11, I 5 and Twining 6. However, there were only two that could be considered adults. Most of those seen were young of the

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho.
May 26,

year.

These squirrels are certainly different from idahoensis found across the river. These (leucodon) lack the light cinnamon coloring on the under side of the tail and the general color appears to be lighter, less brown, and the tendency to dappling less prominent. There are two color phases found in the young; a very light silvery gray and another phase where more brown is present.

They seem to subsist off the green herbs and off the tender tips of the growing Atriplex. I found one today that was feeding on the buds and seeds of Atriplex. It is not uncommon to see the animal perched in the top of a low Atriplex where it doubtless feeds in part and where it can the more easily scan the horizon

Again I emphasize that these animals are very shy and wary. Only the young will allow one to approach within gun shot range. The one old female I shot ran behind a bush and sat there partly screened

from view. It is very difficult to see these animals when they are setting motionless. Their color blends in well with that of the substrate and with me, I must rely upon some motion to really detect their presence.

I set out two steel traps in the runway near the entrance to the burrow. At 6:00 P.M. I had caught nothing. I also set a rat trap, well covered save for the pan, at the entrance of a burrow into which I had seen a squirrel disappear. About an hour later when I visited the set I had caught one by the front foot. It was still alive, but died shortly, probably due to some internal injury that was not evident from the outside. I set out four more rat traps at the burrows into which I had seen squirrels run. These were left out to be collected tomorrow.

We wounded several that got down into the burrow before we could reach them. We attempted to dig them out but found that the burrows, save for the sub surface runs are

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 26,

crest of the mound proper, ran to a considerable depth. One was fully 24" down, and still going, when we gave up.

We have been unable to take an old mole so far. Doubtless they are still out - not in hibernation. We found them active outside the burrows up to 6:00 P.M.

The following birds were noted today: Raven, Linnet, Meadowlark, Magpie, Rough-winged Swallow, Horned Lark, Brewer Blackbird, Say Phoebe, Western Kingbird, English Sparrow, Sage Sparrow, Rock Wren.

May 27.

Twining and Aldrich looked at their 60 traps (30 each) that were set partly in _Artemisia_ and partly in ~~Bar~~ _Atriplex_. Their net result was 1 _Perognathus_, 1 _Citellus leurodon_ and a Spade-foot toad.

I looked at the four rat traps and 4 steel sets for _Citellus leurodon_ and found one in a rat trap. All traps (these last 8) were left set and looked at later in the day,

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho, May 27

and found another Citellus leurodon in the same rat trap in which one had previously been caught.

We made up skins until about 3:00 P.M. and then drove to Sinker Creek, about two miles south of here, and let Aldrich off with gopher traps to trap in the alfalfa fields while Twining and I drove about two miles farther past the creek and hunted for Citellus leurodon at the place where we saw them on the 23rd.

There is a colony there occupying an area of about 200 acres. They were very wary and I found the best way to get them was to sit quietly by a mound and wait for them to appear. This took about 15 minutes of waiting on the average. By this method I succeeded in shooting four of them, one old ♀ and 3 young - 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀. The latter were discarded because of small size and also because the skull had been shattered in each case. One is able by this means to get within very close range, often too

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5 mi. SE Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 21,

close for shooting with no 12 shot in a 410 gage shotgun.

I was able to make several good observations of the animals when they were too close for shooting. The usual thing to occur was that while watching a mound a squirrel would suddenly appear and standing on its hind legs, with the tail out behind on the ground as a prop and the front legs folded over the chest, it would quickly note my presence and utter a high pitched "chirt". This single note was very similar to the single note call of the Horned Lark and when the larks were calling - as they were today all around me - it was with difficulty that I was able to distinguish the two. The call of the squirrel is much more metalic.

The squirrel would stand in this pose, perfectly balanced for as long as five minutes, actual timing, and then it would lower itself and instantly resume the standing pose. The usual site to stand, at least while I was present, was

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5 mi. SE. Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho,
May 27.

behind a low clump of Atriplex, or on top of one of the white mounds. In either place the squirrel was difficult to see from any distance. The belly and side colorings of the animal blends in perfectly with the environment. I marveled at the effect the light side stripe between the darker back and belly color had. It seemed to break the animal in two - disruptive coloration - and the camoflouge was as nearly perfect as I have seen in nature.

Besides the sharp single noted chirp uttered at intervals of from 10 to 20 seconds, the animal has a peculiar low in volume but very high in pitch sort of squeak. It is unlike any other squirrel note I have heard save for Citellus idahoensis across the river. Even so, the note of this animal (leurodon) seems to me to be higher in pitch and fainter.

Twining saw a badger today while it was attempting to dig out a Citellus. According to him, and I

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May 27,

looked at the spot later, the badger started two holes, dug furiously at one for a short time and then hurried to the other one and dug again. He came back to the car to get the rifle but when he got back the badger had left the area and could not be found. Indications show that the badger must take some toll of this squirrel. I have found numbers of badger holes where they have been digging into leurodon burrows.

There is a peculiar arrangement of the nose pad. When the animal wishes it is able to close the nostrils by pulling the nose pad down over them. This may be of some advantage to animals living in such an area where the dust is as fine as flour.

These, like C. idahoensis have three anal glands, two lateral and one ventral. From a manipulation of the animal it looks as if these were extruded, and probably some scent deposited, each time the animal defecated. Just what their function is, I do not know. These glands

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5 mi. SE ~~Pistol~~ Murphy, Owyhee Co., Idaho,
May 27,

are also present in Citellus oregonus and in one specimen measured three mm. in length. There is a whitish exude that can be forced from the papilla, but the odor to me is not offensive.

Aldrich caught two Thomomys townsendii in 10 sets. The field in which he trapped had been irrigated recently and he was told by a ranch hand that during the irrigation "several hundred" had been killed. They are detested by all the ranchers here. We have been unable to take any of the T. quadratus group in this area. Perhaps they are found higher in the mountains.

Aldrich also found Citellus oregonus in numbers at the ranch on Sinker Creek. They had their burrows in the Artemisia and tall saw grass and foraged in the alfalfa field. In order to do this they had to cross an irrigation ditch and Aldrich reported that the entered the water and swam to the opposite side quite readily. Six of them were collected — two with bobbed tails —

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but only three were saved. It is this squirrel, I believe, that is reported as being so common in the mountains and at Reynolds Creek. The fact that they are found only along the creek here seems to bear this out because the creek offers the requisite habitat, namely green herbage and the nearness of water. These two items are apparently not vital to the well being of C. leurodon. The latter subsist on the green parts, especially buds and seeds of the Atriplex. The stomach contents one one ♀ examined today was entirely of the buds & tender tips of Atriplex as far as I could detect.
I believe C. leurodon is more common than one would suspect in this part of the state. They are so retiscent that it is only with determined hunting that one is able to see them. Fresh mounds are a good indications of their presence.
I set 30 mouse traps tonight in Artemisia tritentata that is bordered by Atriplex. Also have three ratstraps out for Citellus.

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2 mi. S Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 28.

This morning I looked at my traps at our camp 5 mi. S of Murphy and found only a single young *Peromyscus* which I discarded. I believe the rodents were living more in the open.

We spent the morning making up specimens and broke camp about noon and drove to Reynolds Creek about 14 miles west of Murphy and from there to Melba and then to our present camp at the ranch of a Mr. H. S. Pline. Our camp is at the north end of a big volcanic butte whose side toward the river has numerous cliffs. The small valley to the north is under cultivation, alfalfa being the chief crop. No native trees other than willow and cottonwood.

At Reynolds Creek we stopped at the Adams ranch and collected for about four hours. *Citellus* *oregonus* were numerous and we took 11, saving only four adults. Aldrich set out 6 gopher sets and took two ♀ *quadratus* and found one ♂ dead, the skull of which was saved.

We talked with Mr. Adams who

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2 mi. S Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 28.

was born and raised on that ranch about mammals in general and particularly about Citellus leurodon. He said that they were very abundant in the foothills along the Murphy-Reynolds road several years ago, but that he believed some sort of disease wiped them out. He called them the "Sage-brush Squirrel" and described them and their actions perfectly. He said they had never been in Reynolds Creek Valley to his knowledge but that they were common, or used to be between the Snake River and the foothills. When we drove through that area we stopped at ideal leurodon territory and found old mounds and very few fresh burrows indicating that a few of them were still to be found there. However, we saw none, but then it was after 6:00 P.M. when we were in their territory.

Mr. Adams also commented on pocket gophers telling us that he thought it peculiar that the big blue gopher (townsendii) was to be found at Sinker and Oreana, but that in Reynolds

Creek Valley there was only the little brown mountain gopher (quadratus). He said that along the river north of Reynolds Creek that the big blue (townsendii) gopher was the common one. Mr. Adams was alert, though apparently inclined to laziness, and his statements concerning the mammals are, I believe quite correct.

He said, also, that there were few skunk, but many coyotes and just a few badger in the valley.

We also stopped just south of the river and inquired about Thomomys and Citellus. One rancher whose name I didn't get said he had a few gophers, but that he, like his neighbors, had them pretty well under control. He said he had seen no leurodon but that an animal whose description fitted Ammospermophilus perfectly was to be found in the "grease wood" area.

We didn't stop to investigate because it was late and we wanted to make camp and set out traps yet before dark. Twining and Aldrich each set out 30 traps among the rocks of the cinder butte. I set none, but cooked supper

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2 mi. S Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 29.

I forgot to mention that yesterday we collected and put in press the typical plants associated with Citellus leurodon. These were collected 5 mi. S of Murphy. At Reynolds Creek I collected a sample of the cottonwood and also a ♀ & a ♂ willow.

This morning we arose at 5:30 for the first time in several day and Twining and Aldrich looked at their traps. Peromyscus maniculatus was the larger portion of the catch, 8 of which were saved and I put them up. One Reithrodontomys and three Neotoma completed the catch. One Neotoma only was saved. We put up specimens until noon and then I took the car and the gopher traps and drove to the south side of the river to look for gophers. They were few and far between, each farmer having checked them extremely well.

I drove to the Bernard Ranch, 2 miles west of the mouth of Reynolds Creek, and collected the greater part of the afternoon. I talked with a Mr. Ragains, Melba of Route, who now runs the ranch about squirrels and gophers. He informed me that the "whitaling"

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2 mi. S Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 29.

squirrel" C. oregonus, was very abundant and this proved to be the case. I collected two adults. Mr. Ragains said that he had two kinds of gophers in his fields, but that he and the dogs kept them down to bed rock. He said one kind was the little brown gopher and the other one the big blue one, indicating T. quadratus & T. townsendii. I found only one fresh burrow and made one set. An hour later when I returned I found the trap set off but only a few hairs in it. These were from a T. townsendii.

Mr. Ragains also told me that the "white-tailed Squirrel", Ammospermophilus, was to be found there. His son had caught several of them last year. His descriptions of Ammo. were quite accurate. He did not remember having seen C. leurodon. Reported that Muskrat and Skunk were quite common. He showed me a skunk den, but I had no steel traps with me.

I took a walk in the foothills back from the river (south) and failed to locate any Ammos, but I did find and collect one C. leurodon. It was

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2 mi. S Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho, May 29.

out of the kind of habitat in which we found it at Murphy and was in some high Artemisia tridentata along an irrigation ditch. I could find no burrows and I believe the animal must have wandered down there from the Atriplex only a short distance away and in which there were a few burrows. It made no sound at all, but merely hid in the underbrush through which I had to shoot to collect it.

When I got back to camp I compared this squirrel in the flesh with several C. idahoensis which Twining had collected, and find them distinct. C. leurodon has yellow teeth, idahoensis white, the size is about the same; idahoensis has a bushier tail tinged with rufous underneath, leurodon lacks the bushiness of the tail and the rufous color underneath. However, there is a tinge of cinnamon on the under side of tail in leurodon, and both the tail and the hind foot are smaller; the nose pad is about 2/3 as wide; the front and hind feet are whitish save for a rusty colored blotch; the claws of the front feet are slenderer and more curved;

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2 mi. S Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 29.

the incisors are narrower, and the general coloration is less brownish.

I collected several birds at the Bernard ranch: Bullock Oriole, Western Tanager; Cliff Swallow; Violet-green Swallow; Yellow Warbler.

It started raining yesterday afternoon (May 29 - written morning of the 30th) and continued all night soaking the ground to a depth of about 3 inches. We set out no traps on account of the rain.

Citellus idahoensis and Marmots are quite abundant here. Three of the latter, 1 ♀ ad with the posterior half of her body devoid of fur, and two younger ones. Six idahoensis were taken. These squirrels are living in single mound burrows on the butte here. Their note is usually a series of a whistled "dee'-dee'-dee'-dee'". That of leurodon is either a single note uttered at intervals or a low "whisper" whistle. That of oregonus is a decided loud whistle.

The plant association in which idahoensis is living here is mixed Grayia, Atriplex and Artemisia. The soil is clay-sand for the most part.

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2 mi. S. Melba, Canyon Co., Idaho. May 30.

Rained most of the day, and especially heavy this evening. Stayed in camp all day putting up specimens gotten yesterday. Twining took the only specimen for the day - a Citellus idahoensis - which I put up.

2 mi. S Payette, between the Payette and Snake rivers, Payette Co., Idaho. May 31.

We left our Melba camp about 9:00 A.M. and drove to Nampa where we got supplies and I shipped four boxes of specimens to M.V.Z. From Nampa we drove to Caldwell, then Fruitland and Payette.

About 4½ mi. SE New Plymouth I stopped to examine what I thought was a dead C. idahoensis in the road. Noticed that I had a leaking tire so while I repaired it Aldrich and Twining hunted in the low Artemisia tridentata for squirrels. They came back with a live large adult male. It was in an old stove and was caught by the gloved hands of Aldrich. It is now in a cage and I hope to keep it alive. The whole territory where this animal

2 mi. S Payette, between the Payette and Snake rivers, Payette Co., Idaho. May 31.

was taken was covered with Artemisia tridentata averageing about 18" in height. This was unlike the area near Melba where Atriplex and Grayia were mixed with Artemisia.

We drove from there to Fruitland where I inquired about squirrels and gophers. I was informed that all the gophers were the large bluish-gray T. townsendii and that "Sage brush" squirrels were to be found about three miles south of town on deserted dry farm areas. We drove out there and found them in abundance. They were living on bare, save for grasses and herbs, ground devoid for the most part of Artemisia. Each squirrel has its own burrow and they are simple single ones with a small mound thrown out to one side. The burrows are about 60 mm. in diameter and usually slant about 40°, going down at least two feet. The ground was too hard for easy digging so no system was dug out. We collected 7 squirrels, Aldrich and I, and then we drove to this locality

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2 mi. S Payette, between the Payette and Snake rivers, Payette co., Idaho. May 31.

Our camp here is on the ranch of a Mr. A.O. Green where it was reported that ground squirrels and pocket gophers were abundant. A large marsh, inhabited by muskrats and numerous marsh birds, runs through his ranch and a large part of the ranch south of the marsh is given over to pasture land. He confirmed the report on squirrels and said they were abundant in the pasture and that he had killed over 200 this year by trapping and shooting.

I set out two gopher sets in the alfalfa patch near the cabin and three sets along a slough. Also made two sets for Muskrat. Twinings set mouse traps for Reithrodontomys.

June 1. This morning I looked at the gopher traps I took 3 females, adults. The traps were set again in other burrows and three more, all females, were taken during the day. The young one was discarded. The gophers here are living along the railroad embankment near the

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2 miles S Payette, between the Payette and Snake Rivers, Payette Co., Idaho, June 1.

water level that is caused by a slough on each side of the tracks and also along the sloughs in the moist - not wet - areas and in the alfalfa fields. They are known here by the name "Big Blue Gopher", probably alluding to the grayish blue winter pelage.

There were no muskrats in my sets. One was left out during the day and this evening I found I had caught a young male, probably not over a month old. It was still alive, having been caught by a rear foot, though nearly dead from exposure. I brought it to camp and wrapped it in heated cloths and now it appears like it will survive. The injured leg is useless apparently. We offered it a piece of carrot and it ate a few bites. It utters a peculiar whining call when handled.

I spent about an hour and a half collecting Citellus idahoensis in the pasture and wheat field. They are numerous and all the old ones are extremely fat. They have to be gasolined to get rid of the fat. Their

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2 mi. S Payette, between Payette and Snake rivers, Payette Co., Idaho, June 1.

burrows are individual affairs, not colonial, and are dug in the hard clay soil. This squirrel, it appears to me, prefers an open area to that covered with Artemisia. There is Artemisia growing near here in which a relatively few number of squirrels live. Most of them are in areas where the grass is about two inches high. They sit up in Picket Pin fashion when one is at a distance and utter their "dee, dee, dee" whistle, then as one approaches closer they drop on all fours, usually with the head toward the burrow entrance ready to retreat if one approaches closer. Usually when they are shot and not killed outright, they kick their way or crawl into the burrow and are lost unless one wishes to do considerable digging.

I spent most of the day making up skins. Aldrich went with Mr. Green to the mountains about 23 miles N of Weiser and returned about 5 P.M. with one adult female Citellus columbianus and a young

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2 mi. S Payette, between Payette and Snake rivers, Payette Co., Idaho, June 1,

marmot. Only the skull of the latter was saved. He reported that C. columbianus was first seen about 20 mi. N of Weiser at which locality he shot one.

Twining's mouse traps contained only two Reithrodontomys. One was caught in the rushes near the marsh, the other on dry ground amongst grasses and Artemisia within 15 feet of water. I put up both these specimens. Twining hunted for C. idahoensis and shot several.

This evening both Aldrich and Twining set out mouse traps; Aldrich in Artemisia and Twining along the marsh. I have only the one steel set for Muskrat set at a burrow where Twining saw one disappear.

June 2.

This A.M. I looked at my muskrat set and had caught a crayfish by both chelipeds. The trap was ~~reset~~ reset. Twining caught only one Reithrodontomys and a Spotted Sandpiper,

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2 mi. S Payette, between Payette and Snake Rivers; Payette Co.; Idaho. June 2.

Aldrich caught one *Perognathus parvus*. The morning was spent in making up skins.

About noon I walked to the other side of Snake River, crossing by means of the O.S.L. railroad bridge and hunted for ground squirrels. I found and killed four *Citellus* ~~leurodon~~ *vigilis*. They were in a cultivated area, having their burrows in the white clay-like soil along the fences and the larger irrigation ditches. Here the cover was either tall weeds, mostly Pepper Grass, and *Artemisia tridentata*. There was a large area of tall *Atriplex* in an area adjacent in which I heard the single note whistle being given. I hunted only along the fence and an empty irrigation ditch and actually hunted no longer than 20 minutes. The burrows lacked the typical mounds as we found them near Murphy, but there were usually groups of burrow entrances clumped together in a small area. The two kinds of squirrels – *Idahoensis* and *leurodon*

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2 mi. S Payette, between Payette and Snake rivers, Payette Co., Idaho. June 2.

were here found, separated only by the Snake River. This locality is about 1/4 mi. N of Ontario, Oregon.

The young muskrat died today and was saved as a specimen.

I collected two more C. idahoensis today and the more I see of these two squirrels, the more I am inclined to think they are distinct species. However the general build and similar shape and size of the ear indicates their close relationship.

Also collected a pair of Red-wing Blackbirds. They are very common here.

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 12.

We left our last camp June 3 and drove via Emmett Valley to Boise and camped for the night about 4 miles west of Glenns Ferry. The next day, June 4, we drove via Kinghill, Gooding, Shoshone, Eden and Paul to Rupert and later in the day I took Aldrich and Twining to Howell's Canyon about 10 miles south of Albion where the two camped for a week. The

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Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 12.

next day I drove to the Will Wickel Ranch, about 1½ miles north east of the Elba post office where I have been for the past week.

On our way to Rupert we stopped whenever opportunity permitted to collect ground squirrels and marmots. At a place about 7 miles south of Emmett on the road to Boise we found a large colony of C. idahoensis and collected only two for records. They were living in an area entirely devoid of water and covered with Artemesia - well spaced with a good deal of open ground - and grasses.

Again about 14 miles SE of Boise we found another colony of C idahoensis in an Artemisia and grass habitat - also devoid of water. At the locality east of Gooding the soil was sandy with both Atriplex and Artemisia present. No water was available so it appears that H_2O is not a necessary article for their success. In all other localities, save that east of Gooding, the soil was of clay - almost a loess composition. This species appears to me to have a wide range

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Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 2.

of tolerance, the apparent necessities being grasses and various herbs - pepper grass, Crucifera and others - for food and an area sufficiently open to permit the growth of their food plants. On occasion their burrows were found at the base of Artemisia but the general rule was the more open ground where visibility was greater. These animals, I believe rely to a large extent upon their eyes - rather than ears - as the means of receiving warning stimuli. I have topped a little rise cautiously so as not to make a disturbance, and invariably the warning "dee' dee' dee' dee'" was sounded. Some use the Artemisia as look out posts; others the tops of the mounds near the burrow entrances.

We were told by the County Agent of Gooding County that squirrels were to be found commonly throughout the county - "the short-tailed small ones". We found none after we had collected the four 4 mi. E of Gooding. They are doubtless found in the desert area between Shoshone and Rupert

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho, June 12.

for I remember seeing squirrels there in 1918.

On my way over here from Rupert on the 5th, I collected a single young squirrel which appears to be _C. leurodon_ [mollis]. There is quite a colony near Cotterel, about 10 miles east of Declo. They were living on an area devoid of _Artemisia_, but one heavily covered with grasses. The typical weak _leurodon_ whistle was given by these squirrels, but their burrow systems were lacking in the big mounds found at the type locality of _leurodon_.

Here at Elba I find that _C. oregonus_ and _C. armatus_ meet and overlap in their ranges. Each appears to occupy the same type of habitat as far as I can see. Each appears to be limited to watered areas and both can be taken on this ranch, although I have never taken the two in the same limited area - the territory of a colony. _C. armatus_ is the common one on this ranch and its range extends west as far as Mt. Harrison at least. I found several individuals of

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armatus up in willows where they probably had been feeding. I have failed so far to take an adult ♂; all being adult ♀ save for 1 subadult ♂. All are quite fat.

Thomomys quadratus are scarce on this ranch; the cause for this, I believe is too much water. The chief crop is marsh hay which requires a good deal of water and the gophers are limited in areas along the ditches and in one high piece of ground. I took on two occasions an old ♂ and a ♀ in the same burrow system - probably correlated with mating activities. The ♂'s were certainly in the breeding season. All ♀'s had 4 pair of mammae and none contained embryos.

June 8 was spent in hiking up Mt. Independence. I got nearly to the lakes and collected few birds - Golden-crowned Kinglet, Cassian Purple Finch, Mountain Chickadee and Audubon Warbler & Junco. Saw only two of the last, although the trip was made especially for them. I saw two mule deer - no antlers - and one marmot

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Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 12.

which I failed to collect
The whole valley here is covered with Artemisia and Juniperus save along the creek - Cassia Creek - where Alders and Willows are dominant. In Green Canyon - the canyon through which Cassia Creek flows from Mt. Independence, the dominant trees are alders lower down and Quaking Aspen. About half way up the canyon evergreen trees - Pinus murryana, Pseudotsuga taxifolia and Abies monticola are common on the north-facing slopes and in the bottom of the canyon along the creek. On the south facing slopes Mountain Mahogany is the dominant shrub. On the lower hills east of Elba Juniperus utahensis is the dominant tree - Artemisia being interspersed and going to the top of the ridge. At higher altitudes on Mt. Independence, in association with the evergreens is a species of Arctostaphylos which forms a dense underbrush in some areas.

My impressions of life zones

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Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. June 12

in the areas covered since we left Payette are: Emmett Valley - Lower Sonoran - the dominant plants were Cottonwoods and Atriplex - The area bordering the Snake River from Payette east to Minidoka dam at least is also Lower Sonoran, however from Twin Falls on east there are few Cottonwoods. The whole areas between the river and the mountains to the north and to the south is Upper Sonoran - Artemisia tridentata being the dominant plant. However, this plant is also found - stunted in growth - higher on the mountains. The Transition Life-zone is found in the canyons on the mountains to some extent, but here we find Canadian on the North facing slopes and Upper Sonoran on the south facing slopes, the bottom of the canyon usually being a mixture of the two. Indicators in the way of birds and mammals are few if any because the size of the area

occupied by any zone in the mountainous area is small and birds cross from one side of the canyon to the other.

On June 9 I rode up Conner Canyon, a canyon carrying a creek of the same name which drains Mt Harrison on the south east. The south facing slopes of the ridge between Conner Canyon and Elba is devoid of trees save for a few junipers. Numerous "wild Sunflowers" were in bloom and these, along with the Artemisia tridentata formed the cover. "June Grass" was plentiful. In the canyon - Conner - the riparian growth was willow, alder and Quaking aspen, the latter being dominant and in groves higher in the canyon. On the north facing slope at the head of the canyon, Pinus murryana and Pseudotsuga taxifolia were to be found in clumps of several acres in extent. On the south facing slope near the head of the canyon were a few Mountain Mahogany

I went up there particularly to get Marmots, but saw only two, both

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of which were young and were not collected. They were living in the rock slides chiefly, but on the top of the ridge between Conner Canyon and Elba, I found them occupying burrows in the open ground in the vicinity of flat shale-like rocks.

In Conner Canyon I collected one Citellus armatus, but I am sure I saw an oregonus. These two, I believe are distinct species and, I believe, are occupying the same ecological nitch in this zone of overlap near Albion.

There is still considerable snow on the ground in protected areas. Near one of these I "jumped" a Snow-shoe Rabbit - Lepus townsendii - and it went jumping away over the snow in a manner much like that of a deer. She was collected and contained 8 embryos which were nearly ready to be born. The eyes were open - of the embryos - and there was a considerable growth of fur. One was made up into a study skin.

There were numerous House Wrens

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in the Canyon, one of which was collected. I saw several Mountain Chickadees in the willows along the creek up near the head of the canyon. It appears to me that the Mountain Chickadee ranges higher zonally than does the Long tailed Chickadee. I heard dozens of Ruby-crowned Kinglets singing in the tops of the Douglas Firs. I heard one Junco, but was unable to collect it.

On the way back to camp I jumped a deer and a Mountain Lion. The latter was near the site where the deer had been bedded down and when frightened it trotted in long easy strides across the ridge and down into Cassia Creek Valley. It is reported - Mr. Wickel and others - that a few have given some trouble with the cattle the past few years.

For the past two days I have been hunting squirrels here at Elba. Both C. oregonus and armatus are here and I believe are occupying the same type of habitat.

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho June 15.

For the past three days I have been hunting squirrels in Raft River Valley. At the river just east of Malta only *C. armatus* was to be found. I was hunting there late in the afternoon of the 13th and at that time of day the big fat squirrels were stretched out on the mounds near the mouths of the burrows sunning themselves. I collected two such and they were extremely fat. Those collected at the same time of day that were running around and feeding were young ones and not so fat.

At a deserted ranch about 2 mi. S of Malta I found only *C. oregonus*. They were numerous and quite easily approached. No water save that used to irrigate a near by alfalfa field was available. This is about the third time (I have) found them far from a flowing stream of some sort. I don't believe the squirrels require water directly but are attracted by the greener plants found in such areas.

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. June 15,

Between Malta and Sublett, that is in Raft River valley proper, there is an area, thousands of acres in extent in which only cacti and a very dwarfed Artiplex is growing. I hunted through this area for Citellus mollis but failed to find any. There were numerous ... burrows and mounds, however, indicating their presence there at one time. I drove on across the flat toward Meadow Creek south of Sublett and as the land increases in elevation the cacti decrease in numbers and Artemisia becomes dominant. I found no C. mollis until I reached the old dry wash of Meadow Creek where it leaves the mountains. Here there were a few living in a sandy clay soil that was like adobe in consistency. These squirrels seem to prefer such type of soil and I believe so because the soil packs easily and is easily dug and manipulated.

Yesterday I drove to Bridge, a wide place in the road about

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. June 15

12 miles S of Malta. Here I found C. oregonus, C. armatus and C. mollis in the same field and all within 25 yards of each other. Again my impression that oregonus and armatus occupy the same type of habitat seemed to be demonstrated. The armatus were found around a deserted barn, its corral and a pile of wood, oregonus were found in clumps of "Wild Rye", yet each I believe ~~were~~ was a competitor ~~s~~ for the available food source. C. mollis were found in that peculiar clay like soil again and seemed to prefer open places for their burrows, though several burrows were seen at the base of ~~either~~ both Atriplex and Artemisia bushes. There is no competition between mollis and the other two squirrels so far as I could see.

This P.M. I drove from Elba to Rupert via Malta and Idahome. About 6 mi. N of ~~Idahome~~ Malta I saw 10 C. mollis and 10 Eutamias minimus, none of which were collected. At about 10 mi. east of

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho, June 15.

Declo I found a large colony of C. mollis and collected about a dozen of them — including several old ones. These I believe are different from C. leurodon, but are certainly very closely related to it. In the old ♂'s the sides near the shoulders and an area encircling the sheath for the penis are cinnamon buff in color. I don't remember seeing this on leurodon. This colony was in the typical clay-like soil, preferring slopes and the sides of gulleys to burrow into. It was about 6 P.M. when I was there and the old squirrels were sunning themselves at the mouths of their burrows. I found it most convenient to drive in the car over the area and pick off the old ones from the car. No. 7½ shot in the 410 were excellent and usually knocked them so hard they could not get into the burrow. All the old ones are very fat and broad. I believe the ♂'s hibernate before the ♀'s because they are much fatter. Several old ♀'s were

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. June 15,

fairly lean and in the process of molt. Perhaps the strain of raising a family prevents them from fattening up so fast and may also retard the molt – a factor the ♂'s do not have to contend. The winter pelage, that coat in which the old fat males are now found, is long and silky and it from this, I believe, that the name "mollis" was taken. The summer – spring at least – pelage is short.

I do not believe these squirrels mature in one year – an idea I hold concerning Marmots – because I have taken old ones, then found both very young and also middle sized ones at the same place and same time. This was the case at the area 10 mi. east of Declo. These squirrels were preparing nests for hibernation out of shredded bark of Artemisia, in two cases at least.

The whole area here for several thousand acres is covered with a rank growth of June Grass (<u>Bromus</u> sp) which is utilized as food by these squirrels. Cheek pouches contained seed of this plant.

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Arco, Butte Co., Idaho. June 23.

June 16 I rode to Salt Lake to see my mother off to L. A., returning the same day. The only thing of interest was the finding of Citellus mollis at Strevell. This was a sight record only.

June 17 was spent in packing specimens and getting ready to go out again.

I left Rupert June 18 and drove to Raft River, about two miles down (south) from Snake River and hunted and trapped for gophers until about 5:00 P. M. and then drove on to Bonanza Bar - a camp on the south side of Snake River about 19 miles south west of American Falls - where I camped for the night.

Raft River is merely a stream - at this point about 8' across - that flows through a broad valley which extends in a north south direction. Along the stream wild roses and willows are the dominant shrubs. A few planted cottonwoods are also found, but these are usually in the vicinity of dwellings.

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Arco, Butte Co., Idaho. June 23.

I made 5 gopher sets and after about three hours I took them up - catching 2, one an old ♂, saved, the other a very young ♀, discarded. These gophers are of the *quadratus* type and were found in damp - not wet - clay-loam soil along the river.

The whole valley in this area is of that peculiar loess type of soil. Back from the river - outside the irrigated areas - *Artemisia* and *Atriplex* were common.

Both *Citellus mollis* and *C. oregonus* were taken here. The former was most abundant at the margins of the farms where they met the rolling hills. Here they were to be found burrowing along the fences, a post being a favorite spot by which to dig. Others were in the more open places where *Artemisia* and *Atriplex* were growing. *C. oregonus* was found along the river, burrowing into cut banks and also in the hay fields where they chose the higher drier parts. There was no

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Arco, Butte Co., Idaho, June 23,

overlap in the area occupied by these two squirrels.

Between Raft River and Bonanza Bar there is a considerable area that was once dry farmed, but which has now been deserted. The land is beginning to revert to its former sage covering, but at present is densely covered with June Grass. Here is the ideal place to find C. mollis. I noted them constantly up to within a mile of Bonanza Bar, which, being an irrigated area along the river, offers a habitat favorable for C. oregonus and C. armatus. Only the latter was found, and thus it appears that the area from Albion to Raft River is a zone of overlap for these two species of Citellus.

At Raft River I saw the following birds - Long-tailed Chickadee, Western and Eastern King birds, Black-billed Magpie, Horned Owl, Marsh Hawk, Flicker, Yellow Warbler, West. Yellow-throat, Desert Horned Lark, Sage Thrasher, Pacific Nighthawk, Bank and Barn Swallows, Brewer and Red wing blackbirds, Black-headed Grosbeak.

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Arco, Butte Co., Idaho, June 23.

At Bonanza Bar I made two sets for pocket gophers in the cultivated area and also two sets for Muskrat in a small creek which forms a sort of slough emptying into Snake River. The next morning I had two gophers and two muskrats; one of the latter was a young one and it was discarded.

The morning of the 19th I put up specimens until almost 10 A.M. and then I collected by four traps and specimens and drove via American Falls to a ranch about 5 miles by road north west of American Falls on the west side of the river. I hunted on the way and on the east and south side of the river I saw many and collected four C. armatus. They are invariably found near water and prove the worst pests the farmer has to contend with when they are numerous.

I arrived at the above ranch about 12:30 and inquired about squirrels and pocket gophers,

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Arco, Butte Co., Idaho, June 23.

Gophers were reported as numerous - squirrels scarce. I hunted for and made 5 sets for gophers in a wheat + alfalfa field. Got two T. townsendii after waiting until about 6: P.M to look at my traps. Did not reset.

According to this rancher a few years ago there were very few gophers in his fields, but since the formation of the American Falls Reservoir they have been a serious pest and at the present time the canal company is offering a 10¢ bounty on them. He attributes their presence there now to their being forced out of the river bottom by the rising water, thus forcing them into the irrigated areas.

Here again we find Thomomys townsendii on both sides of the river - here and in the Nampa area, but between these two widely removed areas they are supplanted by the smaller quadratus on the south and fuscus on the north side of the river

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On June 20, in the A.M. I made up skins until about 11:00, at which time I began hunting for Marmots in a rocky outcropping on the shore of the American Falls Reservoir about 4 mi. N E of American Falls. They were plentiful and were doing considerable damage to a crop of wheat which was near by. They had sheared off a strip about 75 ft. wide along the edge bordering on the reservoir.

Marmots do not reach maturity, that is full size the first - nor the second year - I believe. In this colony young of the year, many that were sexually mature, I believe, but only about ⅔ the size of the largest ones. I collected 3 - 1 old ♀ and two about ⅔ grown. The latter were discarded. The color of these small ones was identical with that of the one collected.

In this same rocky situation I saw one Sylvilagus nuttallii; also a weasel. The latter was collected. It was first seen emerging from a crevice in the rocks, and catching sight of me it immediately retreated

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I "squeaked" on the back of my hand and it exposed its head and shoulders to look at me. No 12 shot in the 410 was used to collect it.

About noon I left this camp and turned west off the main road to hunt in a dry farm area for Citellus mollis. About 1/4 mile from where I had camped I collected the first one. It had a burrow in the hard volcanic ash soil (loess - and clay loam I have also termed this soil) in an open area near the road. I drove west for 14 miles, that is to the lava beds, and saw numerous burrows along the fences - a favorite habitat in cultivated areas - but only two squirrels, one of which I collected at a place about 10 mi. W NW of American Falls. CCC boys have been poisoning squirrels extensively in this area and this doubtless accounts for their scarcity.

After I reached the lava beds, I retraced my path a mile and turned north, driving for approximately 10 miles in this direction through a dry farm area - many ranches were deserted. It was not until I

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was about 16 miles NW of American Falls that I found a good colony and I collected several.

These squirrels remind me very much of C. idahoensis in actions and especially in the "dee dee dee dee" type of call. They certainly are different from those on the south side of the Snake River, and I believe their affinities are with idahoensis.

I turned east again and drove into Aberdeen and from there followed the main highway to Pingree, a small village about 19 miles by highway from Blackfoot, on the west side of the river. About 5 miles W of Aberdeen I found a colony of about a dozen pairs of Long-billed Curlews. They were in an area of mixed Artemisia and June Grass, the latter predominating, and about two miles from the nearest water. Two were collected, one saved as a skin, the other as a skeleton. I ate the meat of one and it proved quite delicious even though the flesh is dark and coarse.

About 2 mi. SW of Aberdeen I collected a garter Snake on a canal

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Kaufman, Clark Co., Idaho. June 27,

bridge.

I found squirrels at Pingree in abundance in one field across from the service station, so camped there for the night and hunted. I reached there about 6:00 P.M. and hunted until 7:30, collecting several, five of which I saved.

June 21 was spent in making up skins and moving camp to 3 mi. E of Wapello in Bingham Co. This town is about 10 mi. N of Blackfoot. No specimens collected.

The squirrels at Pingree - Citellus mollis - were living in this same whitish volcanic ash type of soil and most of them were on little hillocks - had their burrows there and foraged in the meadow. A few were living in the meadow proper, but not over a dozen were seen entering burrows there. The old ones are much wilder than the young and it requires a great deal of stalking or waiting to get them.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. E of Wapello the soil is very sandy in most parts, but an occasional area of volcanic ash may be found.

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Kaufman, Clark Co., Idaho. June 21.

I camped for the night at the Government Canal and on the morning of the 22nd drove up the canal about a mile to a ranch house and hunted for squirrels. They were all C. armatus and were to be found in the vicinity of water, preferring the canal banks or some other embankment in which to burrow. The rancher told me they were a serious menace to the canal banks and had to be kept strictly under control or they would cause breaks in the canal.

I saw two C mollis along this canal in the same peculiar volcanic ash type of soil; one was collected. I shot the other one but it got into the burrow before I could get it.

I spent about 4 hours in making up skins and then drove to Blackfoot and camped about 3 miles south of town and set 40 traps in the sandy area around camp in hopes of getting topotypes of Onychomys. The area in which I set was covered with Atriplex, Rabbit Brush and wild sun flowers.

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The next morning - June 23 - I collected my traps and found no Onychomys. I had caught 15 Dipodomys, 118-49, and one Eutamias minimus. I saw one Citellus mollis in this area, but could not collect it.

I broke camp about 7:00 A.M. and drove to Blackfoot for breakfast and then headed for Arco. Between Moreland and Taber the Artemisia was short and there was a great deal of the semi baren loess type of soil and mounds of C. mollis were abundant. I stopped about 9:00 A.M. about 2 miles SE of Taber - a R.R. station + a house for a section crew - and collected squirrels. The old ones were very wary and when I was at a considerable distance - as far as 300 yards - they ran for the burrow and crouched in the entrance. I located them by looking far ahead and noting any that ran for a mound and then slowly approached it. When the squirrel is crouched on all fours on the mound it is very

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hard to see, and were its presence there not known it could very easily be overlooked. I succeeded in killing six of them in about 1½ hrs. of hunting. There were very few old ones – I saw only four of them – but the young of the year are still out in numbers.

I drove from here to Arco, stopping at a service station, called Midway, on the highway directly between Twin Buttes and Big Butte. Here there were numerous mounds of C. mollis, but I failed to see a single squirrel.

I spent most of the afternoon in camp on Big Lost River at the SW edge of Arco making up specimens.

Big Lost River has no water in it below the point of diversion into the irrigation canals about 6 miles NW of Arco and I was told by a rancher that no water had flowed as far as Pioneer for the past 10 years and that only occasionally did the river at Arco carry water and this was

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only during seasons of very high water.

It is of interest to note that the Arco of 1889 when Bailey was collecting in this area was about 4 miles down the river from its present site. The town was moved when the Railroad was extended from Blackfoot to Mackay. Pioneer is 17 miles in a direct line SE of Arco, and since Bailey and Dutcher collected 15 mi. SE of the old town of Arco, Pioneer is very near their old camp site.

June 24. The morning of the 24th I went hunting for squirrels that I had heard whistling near camp and was quite surprised to find they were C. armatus. They were numerous in the fields near the old river bed and I succeeded in collecting five of them in about an hour's hunting. This is the only place so far that I have found this squirrel on the NW side of Snake River. They are not on that side of the

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river at Blackfoot and since they are apparently limited to areas of moisture, they could hardly have moved across the desert to Arco, but must have come from the mountains. I believe this squirrel has reached there by migration thru the Bitter root Mountains and thus into the Big Lost River Mts. and thence down the river to Arco. I talked with the local "squirrel" man and he informed me that C. armat. extended its range up the valley as far as Mackay and perhaps farther. From there on north C. columbianus was the dominant squirrel. I asked him about C. mollis and was told there were none to be found in the country.

I spent the greater part of the afternoon in driving about looking for C. mollis and found a small colony along the railroad tracks about 3 mi. SE of Arco. They, again, were in that loess type of soil. I succeeded in taking five, only one of which was an adult.

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I believe that many of the old have aestivated.

In the evening - I had hunted from about 3:00 - 7:30 P.M. - I drove to Pioneer, retracing my path on the highway as far as where it crosses the old river bed, and then turning SW and following the south bank of the now dry bed to the railroad. Along the course of the bed are several old cottonwood trees, many of which are now dead from lack of water. The whole area is covered with a mixture of short Artiplex and Artemisia. The soil is very gravelly and from indications it would require a considerable amount of water to grow crops. It is this type of soil, I believe, that made it possible for the river to "sink" into the ground. There is also a considerable amount of lava in the form of outcroppings and drift sand is found in some areas.

I arrived at Pioneer just before dark - about 8:30 - and set out 20

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mouse traps half in the lava where a cut had been made for the railroad and the other half at the edge of the *Artemisia* - in a half sand - half gravel type of soil - where it bounded the right of way. I was camped at the place where the railroad crosses the old bed of Big Lost River.

June 25. I found 10 *Peromyscus maniculatus* and one *Neotoma* in the traps I set the evening before. All were saved. I put up skins until about 2:00 P.M. and then hunted round for *Citellus mollis*. I found very few indications of their presence save in the area that was cleared around the R.R. station and here I saw and took only two young ones. They appear to me to be identical with those taken at Taber and at Arco. I hunted here for about 4 hours, and after taking only two - the only two I saw - I decided to drive back to the locality 3 mi. SE Arco where I had hunted them

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before. There I hunted for about two hours and succeeded in killing 9 of them. All saved. I believe these are typical of what C. pessimus is.

The squirrels were living in a high portion of a field that bordered on the right-of-way of the R.R. tracks. The field was too high to water easily and was not under cultivation, being overgrown with "Russian Thistle". This plant was used extensively by these squirrels both for cover and as food. In an old ditch that had blown full of these weeds — "often called tumble weeds locally" — there were dozens of burrows, these running parallel with the ditch bank usually for about 10 or more feet and having several entrances ranged along in tandem fashion. The squirrels were also burrowing into the R.R. bed and occasionally they had burrowed into flat ground. This last was the exception. Raised ground or ditch banks were favored.

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In the evening I drove to Bernice via Howe, and camped at the ranch of a Mr. Bill Peterson, P.O. address - Howe, Idaho, who gave me some information concerning game. He reported Mt. Sheep in the Little Lost River and Lemhi mountains. He said that a few years ago he and Lee Twitchell, now with the B. S. with headquarters at Pocatello, killed three Mountain Lions in the canyon just N of his ranch. He reported these cats to be quite numerous in the mountainous area there. He said he had trapped Red Fox, Badger and Skunk near Berenice.

Berenice is in Little Lost River Valley near the point where the valley widens out into the sinks - here called "The desert". The soil is ~~highly~~ chiefly that whitish loess type that is so appealing to C. mollis. This valley is certainly a contrast when compared with the Big Lost River Valley. There appears to be very little gravel in

the area, especially in the vicinity of Berenice. Little Lost River is hardly more than a creek now for practically all of the water is diverted to the fields, alfalfa being the chief crop. No water reaches the "sinks" — a condition like that of Big Lost River.

The Lemhi mountains - to the NE - and the Lost River Mountains - between Big and Little Lost rivers - rise abruptly and are barren of trees, save in occasional favored slopes near the crest. The slopes are exceedingly steep and rocky and deeply eroded. At the base of the mountains wherever a canyon enters the main valley alluvial fans are prominent - these areas are termed "benches" by the local residents.

Mr. Peterson told me that a government trapper who operated a string of traps from Twin Falls to Howe during the winter of 1934-35, had averaged about 200 coyotes per month. He used poison almost exclusively.

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June 26 - at Berenice, Butte Co., Idaho.
I spent most of the forenoon in making up the Citellus skins I got on the 25th near Arco. In the afternoon - about 3:00 P. M. I hunted for C. mollis. They were very abundant along the right of way between Peterson's ranch and the Lemhi mountains. Mr. Peterson had wheat and alfalfa growing on his ranch and where these fields bordered the road the destruction wrought by these squirrels was quite evident. A strip about 75 ft. wide was heavily grazed. Mr. Peterson said the wheat suffered most for the squirrels had a mania for pulling down the stalks and nipping off the heads of the plants. The squirrels were living in burrows excavated for the most part in a deserted tract of land across the road from the Peterson ranch. This place was overgrown by "Russian Thistle", which, during previous years, had matured, dried, and been blown by the wind until they were caught by some

obstruction and there they were piled up. The fences were nearly buried by such accumulations, and such places seemed to be preferred by the squirrels for refuge. Here their burrows were dug and concealed from view.

As I walked down the road hundred of squirrels were seen crossing the road from the green fields to their burrows beneath the tangle of dried Russian Thistle. They were exceedingly wary while in either the field or the road, but once they were in the tangle their whistles could be heard in all directions.

I succeeded in shooting 10 of them, including some old ♂'s and ♀'s. Most of those seen, however, were young of the year. The old ones were exceedingly fat, especially the ♂'s and I believe they are the first to go into hibernation.

These squirrels are quite adept in climbing. Many were seen perched on portions of limbs that had been left on the juniper fence

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posts and two young were observed climbing up a mesh fence. I doubt that they are able to climb like a Sciurus, for instance. Only the young were observed climbing. The old ones were much more wary than the younger generation and usually entered their burrows before I got within shooting range. My usual method was to wait until they re-appeared.

From examination here in the field, I can see no difference between the squirrels taken at Taber, Pioneer, Arco and here.

I left Berenice about 5:30 P. M. and drove here - a distance of about 40 miles. This necessitates going around the spur of the Lemhi Mts. and thus getting into Birch Creek Valley. Between Berenice and the point of the mountain - a distance of about 10 miles - there is considerable sand. The chief shrub in this immediate area was Atriplex. Sage - Artemisia - was again encountered after the point had been passed. I arrived here about 8:30. The roads were very rough

and run in all directions. None of them are marked. One picks a road that runs in the general direction he wishes to go.

The rise in Birch Creek Valley is very gradual and after the area of the sinks is left, the soil becomes exceedingly gravelly, such as that found in the vicinity where the Blackfoot-Arco highway crosses Big Lost River.

Kaufman, Clark Co., Idaho. June 27.

Kaufman - once a post office - is now nothing more than a small store on the bank of Birch Creek, about three miles down stream from "the narrows" and about 13 miles S of Nicholia. Mail for this area is sent either to Winsper or to Reno. Mr. Baer, proprietor of the store, gets his mail via. Winsper.

Birch Creek, like both Lost Rivers, is diverted entirely to the fields, the last water going to the Reno Ranch, about 18 miles down the creek from here. At Kaufman the creek is about 15 ft. wide and 3 ft. deep. It

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is heavily stocked with trout, but the entire creek above Kaufman is now closed. Even so many large catches are reported.

Along the creek the chief vegetation is the birch, accompanied by alder, aspen, and lower down, willow. Some wild roses were also present.

As I mentioned before, the soil is very gravelly, and as a result very little land is suited to cultivation. The first Ranch on the creek is about 3 miles below Kaufman, save for the Reno Ranch which is not in the valley proper, and these are found only in the vicinity of the creek. Water seeps into the ground very rapidly and according to Mr. Baer there is no such irrigation at all. Thus, the greater part of the valley is typical desert and supports a growth of dwarfed Artemisiae and grass. In the spring, grass is plentiful, especially on the "benches" and as a result grazing is the chief occupation in the valley. I was told by a Mr. Williams that years ago the stand of grass supported

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hundreds of cattle and horses, but since sheep had been allowed in the valley the carrying capacity of the range had diminshed until now the only available forage during the summer was near the head of the valley on privately owned ranches.

The creek is near the mountains to the east and these rise abruptly from the valley, presenting deeply eroded canyons and supporting very few trees save near the crest in sheltered areas.

The Lemhi mountains are quite high here and at this writing still have some snow banks left. Pass Creek enters Birch Creek about a mile up stream.

This afternoon, after I had put up the skins I got yesterday, I drove about 2 miles up stream and hunted for <u>Citellus artemisiae</u>, and <u>Thomomys idahoensis</u> as this is the type locality for both these. I succeeded in locating the workings of gophers along a dith bank, and also in an unused, dry, rocky portion of a field. I made nine sets - all my

traps, two to a set. The burrows are quite small in circumference (diameter also) in most cases and I had some difficulty in getting the Macabe traps set. In almost every case the burrows were less than 6" below the surface.

I saw no C. artemisae, but did see and take two C. elegans. I found them at Kaufman, too, but no farther down stream. These squirrels had burrows in a dry area that supported scant vegetation near an alfalfa field, where they foraged. The whistle of these squirrels is quite similar to that of C. oregonus.

I heard several Marmots in the rocky outcroppings near a ranch 2 mi up the creek from Kaufman. The owner of the ranch said they had been doing considerable damage to his hay crop and that he had been trying to poison them with strychnine on fresh alfalfa with little success. I believe they are nosophora. I set out no mouse nor steel traps. Muskrats are reported as being present in the creek;

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Kaufman, Clark Co., Idaho. June 9.

About 6:00 P. M. I drove down the creek about 8 miles in search of C. artemisiae and succeeded in taking only one. Workings of Thomomys were plentiful in this dry area where the Artemisiae was only about 12" high at the most. I investigated several burrows and found they were less than 4" - usually about 2" - beneath the surface. I found that the roots of the Artemisiae were being utilized for food.

The ground squirrels were either very scarce or had gone into their burrows for the day as I saw only the one I got. There is none of that volcanic ash type of soil in this area that I have been able to locate. Everywhere it is gravel. I compared this young squirrel with others I took at Berenice and can see no appreciable difference. The measurements given by Merriam (1891:38) for U.S.N.M. no. 23489 - the type of C. artemisiae are 188-43-31. The one I took, which, from all appearances is a young of the year, is 186-43-31. Evidently Merriam's type is also young,

though he lists it in his original description as being adult!

June 28.

My 9 gopher sets held 5 ~~at~~ animals; one young ♀ was discarded. Took up the traps and made up the skins. In the afternoon I drove down the Creek about 2 mi. and made 9 more sets in a dry area at the edge of an alfalfa field. These burrows were from 4 to 8 inches below the surface

I could hear the faint whistle of C. artemisiae, so spent the greater part of the afternoon in hunting for them. These animals are exceedingly wary and blend in so well with the terraine that it is almost impossible to see them unless they are moving. I succeeded in taking 5 more specimens, all of which I believe are young of the year. None of them were very fat. They were found for the most part on the banks of a canal that is no longer in use, and almost invariably

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Kaufman, Clark Co., Idaho. July 28

their burrows were at the base of an *Artemisiae*. Exceptions to this rule were found, however. It seems that they prefer some sort of elevated ground to burrow into, although I found one burrow, that was used, in the road. I could observe no differences in actions of these squirrels from those taken at Tober, Arco and Berenice, and certainly the color can be matched with specimens from each of the above localities. I believe they are all the same race, for certainly there is no barrier to separate them. Admitedly, the habitat is different.

I looked at my gopher traps this evening. No luck. Two traps were filled with dirt so I reset them.

Found the decayed body of a badger along the canal bank where I was hunting. Saved skull only. Also found the antler of a Mule Deer near the base of the mts. about ½ mi. E of the creek.

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Birch Cr., 2 mi. SE Kaufman, Clark Co., Idaho, June 29.

Looked at my gopher sets this a.m. and took 4♀ T. idahoensis from them, all ads.

Left Birch Creek about 9:30 a.m and drove to American Falls via Dubois, Idaho Falls and Pocatello.

About 10 mi. W of Dinsper, Clark Co. I saw a flock of sage grouse, the two parents and 12 young about half grown.

At Small I noticed several Citellus elegans. These, like armatus and oregonus prefer the areas in the vicinity of water and cultivated areas. None was collected because last year I took a few there.

I looked for C. mollis along the route but failed to find any save at a locality about 5 mi. E of Terreton, Jefferson Co. Here a small colony was located in a sandy-clay ridge along the edge of a wheat field. They were extremely wary. I saw two of them and shot at one, but it got down its burrow before I could get it. I dug down about 2 ft. and failed to find it. They looked like the dark phase of the young found at Birch Creek. I hunted here about an hour and gave up because of a dust storm. Dust was so thick that I had difficulty in seeing the road and I was forced to stop twice.

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1935.

American Falls, Power Co; Idaho, June 29.

Near Shelley I saw several Citellus armatus crossing the highway. Did not stop. Encountered a rain storm near here and was in it until I was about half way between Pocatello and here.

June 30.

Made up the skins I took yesterday and broke camp about 1:30 and drove to Rupert, Minidoka Co.

June 30 to July 9.

No collecting done. Visited with friends and celebrated the 4th in style. First 4th I have celebrated in 3 years.

Wickel Ranch, Elba, Cassia Co. Idaho. July 9.

Today I was pitching hay in the field and as I lifted a shock a single male Citellus oregonus dashed madly across the field. I dropped the load of hay and gave chase, pitchfork in hand. after about a two minute's chase I succeeded in catching it. The agility and speed these squirrels have is amazing.

I left Elba about 8:30 p.m. and drove to the desert about 6 miles W of Burley where I pulled off the road and slept for the night.

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Shoshone Falls, Snake River, Twin Falls Co., Idaho.

July 10.

This a.m. I hunted for C. mollis near where I slept last night, but failed to see any evidence of their presence. I then drove to Twin Falls, hunting on the way. About 15 mi. W of Burley I found a colony, but from all indications most of the members were aestivating. I saw two individuals and several burrows that had been used this summer, but which now had spider webs across the entrance. None was taken here altho I hunted for fully 30 min.

About 13 mi. E of Twin Falls, at the edge of the irrigated area I found an active colony and hunted for about an hour, taking 2 ♂ and 1 ♀. They were numerous here, but so wary that hunting was a task. The colony was located in an area about 100 yds long and 30 yds wide between a canal and the highway. The principal cover was Artemisia tridentata and June Grass. The latter was mature and dry. In the grassy areas numerous well beaten trails were in evidence, crossing and recrossing each other. These led from burrow to burrow and also from burrow

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Shoshone Falls, Snake River, Twin Falls Co., Idaho.

July 10.

to forage grounds. Many of the burrows were under willow slashings along the canal bank. I saw several young which I could have taken. As I walked back and forth over this area, their low, yet high pitched, whistles could be heard in all directions. This whistle, I believe is the alarm cry - warning to others, - and it is very deceptive. I tried the idea of trying to locate the squirrels by their whistles, but failed. I believe they give them while in the burrow, yet not back so far that they can't see out. I know this is the case with one I saw giving the whistle at Bridge, Cassia Co. I saw one young with its mouth filled to overflowing with shredded bark of the sage brush sitting up at the burrow giving the low whistle. The cargo seemed not to impede the power of whistling at all. This bark was doubtless for nest material.

Drove on to Twin Falls, and then drove to a ranch about 1½ mi. S of here where I trapped for gophers without success. Had 5 sets out from 12:30 to 5:00 p.m. Two were filled with earth, the others untouched. The burrows were small, so I

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Shoshone Falls, Snake River, Twin Falls Co., Idaho.

July 10

judge the species to be quadratus. Oregon Ground Squirrels were reported as having been present at this ranch a week previously, but I saw none in the 1/2 hour I hunted for them. Perhaps they have aestivated. I noticed at Elba that very few - and in some cases no - squirrels were to be found in areas where I had found them abundant a month previously.

Drove down here about 6:00 p.m. and set out 45 mouse traps - half on each side of the river - amongst the rocks at the bottom of the basalt cliffs that border the river.

The river here is about 200 ~~yards~~ feet across and is confined between cliffs about 300 or 400 feet high. Very little water is going over the falls. Along the bank of the river are willows and wild roses; back farther a few Artemisia are present, and June Grass is common.

Saw hundreds of Cliff Swallows nesting on the cliffs overhanging the water and heard Chats, Song Sparrows, Yellow Warblers and Yellow-throats in the willows. Saw one Tanager (western) in the canyon.

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Head Big Lost River, 7895 ft., Custer Co., Idaho.

July 11

This A. M. the traps on the Jerome co. side of the river held 1♂, 1♀ Peromyscus crinitus and 1♂, 2♀ Peromyscus maniculatus. All the females contained embryos. On the Twin Falls side of the river the traps held 1♂ 1♀ Peromyscus crinitus and 1♀ yg Neotoma cinerea. The Peromyscus ♀ contained embryos.

I broke camp about 6:30 a.m. after getting the specimens and wrapping them in a damp sack and drove to this locality via Hansen Bridge, Shoshone, Bellevue and Ketchum.

Just after I left camp and near the top of the canyon wall I saw a yg. Marmota flaviventris. It appeared to be as dark as those found on the N. side of the river at Hagerman. Also saw one 7 mi. N of Shoshone in the lava beds.

I stopped at a ranch house about 15 mi. N of Shoshone and asked about C. mollis and Thomomys. The rancher said there were lots of the former near Richfield, but very few near his ranch. He said they had never been there that he could remember. He said there were a few small brown gophers in his

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July "

fields. I did not try for them.

About 10 mi. S of Belleview I ran into thousands of "crickets" on the highway. I stopped and collected a quart jar full of them. They were everywhere. They congregate by the dozens under flat rocks and when in such numbers their buzz sounds much like that of a Crotalus. In fact I was decieved the first time I heard it. These are the same insects that are giving so much trouble in the Boise area.

When I reached Belleview valley I began to see dozens of C. columbianus. Collected one sad. ♂ just outside the city limits S of Ketchum. They prefer the moist irrigated areas.

At Ketchum I took the Trail Creek road and drove 13 miles, reaching here about 3:00 p.m. The grade - 3 mi. long - is very steep and caused the car to boil considerably.

I am camped at the summit on the east side of the road about 50 ft. from Summit Creek, the middle fork of Big Lost River. The dominant trees are Lodge Pole Pine with a few firs, along the

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Head Big Lost River, 7595 ft. Custer Co. Idaho.

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creek are a few willows. The soil is extremely dry and stony and the grass, save in the boggy areas along the stream is well grazed. Sheep have passed here recently. The dominant herb is a species of Pentstamen which is found everywhere save under the forest cover.

I set out 5 gopher sets and went hunting before I established camp. I shot one ♂ Sciurus h. richardsoni, a ♀ Hermit Thrush and a ♀ Hairy woodpecker. I spent most of the remaining hours of daylight in putting up specimens. About 6:30 I looked at the gopher traps I took from them 2 ad ♀ with well developed mammae - evidently suckling young.

The gophers are burrowing about 2 to 3 in. below the surface in the dry stony ground - prefering the open forest areas. The burrows are small in diam. and this plus the numerous stones causes considerable difficulty in setting traps.

Saw a flock of Crossbills fly over camp about 4:30. The flew up over a ridge and disappeared. Clark nutcrackers

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Cassin Purple Finches and Hermit Thrushes are common. The latter have been singing from the tops of the pines all evening. Mosquitoes are terrible!

July 12

The gopher sets contained only 1 ♂. Left some set and set out the rest of my traps (9 sets out now). The last three sets were made on the steep, open east-facing slope of the hill west of the road. The grade here is about 40° and consists for the most part of stony soil with a cover of Pentstamen and tall blue grass. The burrows usually run horizontally, following trails cut by grazing sheep, tho some do run with the slope.

Heard several Sciurus richardsoni barking in the area near the creek. Spent about an hour hunting for them and saw two. Succeeded in taking 1 ♀ as she ran over the ground under Lodge-Po'e thicket.

I looked at my gopher sets about every three hours and during the day took two more, both ♀s. Numerous earth cores and apparently deserted burrows are present, but occupied burrows are

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Head Big Lost River, 7895 ft., Custer Co., Idaho.

July 12

few and far between. One thing of interest to me was the small size of the mounds thrown up by this animal here. A possible explanation is that most of the dirt is packed into the old winter burrows. The amount of earth in some of the cores is astonishing, and this having been removed from burrows used in the winter would leave a considerable space in which to pack dirt excavated in the new used burrows. I set in a burrow found in a dry island in the bog near the creek and caught one ♀. There were no workings in the surrounding wetter area. Did the animal get there during the winter thru the snow, or did it move in the open across this bog? I believe the former idea answers the question better.

I hunted in the p.m. for about an hour and shot 1 ♂ Callospermophilus at the edge of a small clump of firs. It ran to its burrow under a rock on the open hillside and died at the entrance. I killed a ♂ Lepus bairdii in an open stand of Lodge Pole Pines. It hopped awkwardly

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Head Big Lost River, 7895 ft. Custer Co., Idaho.

July 17

about 30 ft. up the hillside and sat up with its ears and nose actively moving. I shot it and found that it was completely blind in one eye and nearly so in the other. About 30 large Ornithodorus ticks were attatched around the eyes and chin. The lids of one eye were sealed with dried puss and when I cut into the cavity about a tea spoon full of puss exuded. The cornea of the eye was opaque, and had the animal gotten rid of the ticks I doubt that that eye would ever have been functional again. The lids of the other eye were almost swollen shut. I picked off all the Ornithodorus, each about the size of a shoe button and placed them in a phial. I also found several wood ticks in the fur, four of which were saved. I didn't relish the idea of skinning the animal, so saved the skull only and used tweezers in handling it. There were no ticks attatched to the ears as I have found them on Sylvilagus and Lepus californicus.

I shot a ♂ Hermit Thrush in a thicket of Lodge Poles near a little swamp.

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Head Big Lost River, 7895 ft., Custer Co. Idaho.

July 12

These birds have a peculiar meowing call that reminds me very much of the Spotted Towhee. Variety in the bird fauna seemed to be lacking, although I must admit I gave very little time to the birds.

Mosquitoes, Horse Flies, Deer Flies, Blow Flies and Buffalo Gnats make life miserable. There is no escaping them!

July 13

My traps this a. m. held 1 Thomomys. Reset some of them. Killed a ♂ Sciurus h. richardsoni this a. m. near camp. There are several Squirrels in this area, but they are difficult for me to locate.

Looked at my traps about 10:30 and took 2 more Thomomys. This is the type locality for T. fuscus fuscus and I am anxious to get a representative series. One of these is a yg ♀ which I placed in formalin. All the ad. ♀'s taken have had 4 pairs of mammae.

Took a ♀ Callospermophilus in the Lodge Pole pine area. No Eutamias seen.

Broke camp about noon and drove back to Elba, Cassia Co, to pick up my son who was visiting with relatives there.

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Berkeley, Calif. July 18.

Left Elba, Idaho, Tues. July 16 at 9:30 a.m. and drove here, arriving at 9:30 a.m. July 17. Came by way of Twin Falls, Wells, Reno, Sacramento.

I collected personally 441 specimens distributed as follows.

Birds — 100, several skeletons only
Eggs — 1 set.
Reptiles — 21 - all in formalin.
Amphibians - 6 - all in formalin.
Mammals - 313.

All mammals, skeleton only of birds, and specimens in formalin were turned over to M.V.Z. for the consideration of $150.00 which sum nearly paid my expenses in the field.

All birds I collected in Idaho during 1934-1935 were turned over to M.V.Z. 142 specimens sold them for $71, all others donated.

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Specimens examined from Idaho in the Charles R. Conner Mus. Pullman, Wash.

Nov. 24, 1935. Sorex p. navigator 2 ad ♀. # 74, 75, no. 75 has hind right leg torn from skin. Skulls in good condition. Collected by W. T. Shaw Oct. 21, 1923 at Cedar Mts, Latah County, el. 4000 ft.

no. 74 — 156-77-19 ; no. 75 — 151-74-19.

Sorex vagrans monticola. 9 specimens.

no skull. ♂ badly broken — no. 53 - Cedar Mts, May 25, 1924 - 109-43-12 4000 ft.

skull ♀ — " 50 - " " , July 5, 1923 - 100-40-12-3500 ft.

skull o.k. ? — " 49 Felton's Mills, July 3, 1923 - 107-39-12-

skull o.k. ♂ — " 48 W.S.C. Camp, Cedar Mts, May 12, 1923 - 107-38-12 4000 ft.

only rostrum and lower jaw. ♀ — " 43 . Cedar Mts , Dec. 31, 1922 - 102-44-12 4000 ft.

skull. o.k. ♀ — " 41 - W.S.C. Camp, Cedar Mts, Dec. 30, 1922 - 104-40-12 4000 ft.

no skull ♀ — " 553, Latah Co., July 13, 1898 - (S. E. Piper) 104-46-13

All the above collected by W. T. Shaw save # 553. The winter pelage is dark smoky gray with a faint tinge of brown. Summer taken skins are decidedly light brown in color.

Sorex c. cinereus

40 ♀ no skull. Cedar Mt, Nov. 18, 1922 (W. T. Shaw) 97-42-11

42 ♀ broken skull. only cranium and part of R lower jaw. Cedar Mts, W.S.C. Camp 4000 ft. (W. T. Shaw). Dec. 30, 1922. 101-42-"21". This last measurement must be 11 rather than 21. Skin in poor condition; fur slipped from right side. Color is brownish gray; more brown than in vagrans in winter and less brown than vagrans in summer.

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Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas R. Conner Mus. Pullman Wash.

nov. oo. Lepus bairdii bairdii

676 ♂ Cedar Mt, Latah Co. (W. T. Shaw). 403-123-36 4000 ft.

~~675 ♂~~ May 01, 1923. Brown pelage save bit of white on ears (rim of pinna); feet white. Spring molt not complete. Skull o.k.

675 ♂ Cedar Mts, (W. T. Shaw), Dec. 1, 1923. 413-43-120 4000 ft. White phase with slight pinkish tinge showing through, especially on forehead and nose. Skull o.k. save that parts of lower jaws are missing.

673 ♂ Felton's Mills (W. T. Shaw), July 4, 1923 - 430-47-130 In brown summer pelage. Skull lacks lower jaw.

1027 ♂ Cedar Mts (J. Lindsey), Apr. 13, 1923 - 415-122-43. 4000 ft. Still in white winter pelage; dark beginning to show on back, ears, around eyes and on rostrum. Occipital region of skull missing.

674 ♀ Cedar Mt. el. 4700 ft. (W. T. Shaw) (J. Lindsey) Apr. 14, 1923 427-130-51. Pinkish brown all over dorsum; between winter and summer coats; L. ear gone, R. ear loose from skin. Lower right jaw broken and posterior part missing.

679 ♂ Cedar Mt. (W. T. Shaw) Feb. 24, 1923 436-133-30 Pure white, save plumbeous underfur and dark (blackish) rims on the ears. Skull lacks lower left jaw.

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Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner mus., Pullman wash.

Neotoma o. occidentalis

357♀ Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp, El. 4000 ft. Coll. Oct. 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw. No measurements given save weight, 242. Color is typical of occidentalis, that is, suffused with blackish dorsally. Skull in good condition, and bears the following on the label: M. Halloway; ♀; 409-190-40. in mm.

358♀ Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp, 4000 ft., coll. Oct. 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw; 414-177-246 - wt 246 gm. The hind foot measurement is incorrect. Skin well made. Color typical of occidentalis Skull in good condition, but poorly cleaned.

359♀* Cedar Mts. W.S.C. Camp, 4000 ft., Coll August 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw. I doubt the validity of the date. The label is not in the same hand writing as the two previous ones. Measurements: 398-160-35. Color typical of occidentalis. Skin well made. All three of these are adults. Skull; lower jaws missing; occipital region broken off and tied to skull with string.

*No skull. The skull listed here is 356 ♂ skunk one.

Lasionycteris noctivagans

84♂ Felton's Mills, 11 mi. ENE Moscow; coll. July 3, 1923 by W.T. Shaw and M. Halloway; 109-59-6. Is typical and was formerly identified by A.H. Howell. Skin in fair condition; ~~no skull.~~ Skull ok. in good condition.

Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner Mus., Pullman, Wash.

Myotis ~~lucifugus~~ alascensis. (Identified by G. S. Miller).

813' Felton's Mills, 11 mi. ENE Moscow; coll. July 3, 1923 by W. T. Shaw; 90-37-11. ~~No skull.~~ Skin in fair condition. As compared with Myotis l. carissima from Ella, this specimen is darker dorsally; forearm = 36 mm.; tragus is about same size; much darker ventrally - no indication of whitish; much larger in total length. Skull broken, tho identifiable.

Thomomys fuscus fuscus. (?).

ad. 2596' Lewiston - Coll. Oct. 7, 1922 by W. T. Shaw, & M. Tardy. 184-60-28. (Identified by Vernon Bailey).

Occipital region of skull missing; skull poorly cleaned. Cranial measurements: Interorbital, 6.7; nasals, 11.3; rostrum, 14.3; maxillary tooth row, 7.3; middle claw of front foot, 9.5

As compared with topotypes of fuscus the following differences are noted:

1. Interorbital breadth greater.
2. Nasals shorter.
3. Incisors less recurved, that is more procumbent and project noticeably beyond end of nasals.
4. premaxillary tongue projects 2 mm. beyond nasals; not ending flush with them or nearly so.
5. Rostrum narrower - 6.5 as to 7.0.
6. Angle of coronoid with dentary hides the

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Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner Mus., Pullman, Wash.

Nov. 30, Thomomys (continued)

last two teeth when viewed laterally as opposed to all of them being visible in *fuscus*.

7. Color much darker and more concentrated. Dorsal surface of tail brownish, that is, distinctly bicolor.

As compared with Ellis' material the same cranial differences are found, but the difference in color is not so great. However this specimen is more chestnut than any of Ellis' material.

265♀ Cedar Mts., W.S.C. Camp, 4000 ft., coll. May 12, 1923 by W. T. Shaw; 177-49-23. Color not quite so concentrated as in above. However, darker than topotypes of *fuscus*. ~~No skull.~~ Tail bicolor at basal ⅔, distal ⅓ white, adult with 4? pair of mammae. Premaxillae project 1½ mm beyond nasals & are as broad as posterior part of nasals. Character 6 holds in this skull, too.

Basilar of H. 26.9.
Interorbital 6.4
Zygo Br. 17.9
L. nasals 12.0
B. Rostrum 6.1
L. Rostrum 14.4
Max. Tooth R. 6.8
Mastoid br. 16.7
Depth of skull 11.7

906♀ Near Cul de Sac: Coll. April 16, 1927 by G. N. Jones. Found dead in road; 195-56-22. Measurements indicate adult, but no mammae visible. No skull.

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Sciurus h. richardsoni   Dec. 3.

683♀ orig. no. 4. Cedar Mt., Latah Co., Collected June 31, 1898 by S. E. Piper. No skull. Measurements: 324-128-48-18. Skin poorly made with tail arched over body.

684♀ orig. no. 1. Cedar Mt., Latah co. Collected June 29, 1898 by S. E. Piper. No skull. Measurements: 303-118-44-15. Skin made up as no. 683

689♂ orig. no. 6 Cedar Mt., Latah Co., Collected June 31, 1898 by S. E. Piper. No skull. Measurements: 282-114-44-15.

686♂ orig. no. 2. Cedar Mt., Latah co. Collected June 30, 1898 by S. E. Piper. No skull. Measurements; 275-110-48-15.

685♀ orig. no. 5. Cedar Mt., Latah Co. Collected June 31, 1898 by S. E. Piper. No skull. Measurements: 326-124-49-19

681♀ orig. no. 3 Cedar Mt., Latah Co. Collected June 30, 1898 by S. E. Piper. Skull present. Measurements (external): 308-122-49-16. Skull measurements:

Basilar of Hensel	32.8	Inter orb.	8.5
Zygo br.	24.2	L. nasals	13.2
Cranial br.	18.6	Infra orbital foramen	7.9

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Dec. 9.

681 (continued)
Max. tooth row 8.1. Palatal l. 18.7
Post palatal l. 14.1
Label on skull has: Colo. no 3: near Stay-a-while Springs

682 ♂ Cedar Mt., Latah Co. Collected Mar. 7, 1898 by S. E. Piper No. Skull. Measurements: 321 - 119 - 46 - 18.

N.B. Pipers skins of this genus bear field numbers 1-2-3-4-5-6 no. 682 has no original field no on the label. The skull of 681 is that of a Callospermophilus while the lower jaw is that of a Pika. For this reason I hesitate in using this series taken by Piper. Besides this, the original labels are missing, all save the one mentioned above.

218 ♂ Cedar Mt., Latah Co. Collected Nov. 17, 1922 by W. T. Shaw and Mayhell Tardy. Skull present. External measurements; 331 - 130 - 46. El. 4000' wt. 221 gr. Last two molars well worn.

219 ♀ Cedar Mt. Collected April 14, 1923 by T. Lindsey and M. Holloway. Skull present. Ex. measurements: 330 - 129 - 49. El. 4000'

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Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner Mus., Pullman, Wash.

Sciurus h. richardsoni. (cont).

6886 orig. no. 28 Orofino. Collected Sept., 1902 by R. E. Snodgrass, no. skull. External measurements — none.

The ~~two~~ last three skins are well made.

A comparison of skins no 688, 218 & 219 with 3 from type locality nos. 67486-87-88 in M. V. Z. (collected by W. B. Davis in July -11, 12, 13 respectively at Head of Big Lost River 7895 ft. Custer co, Idaho reveals the following:

Summer pelage		Winter pelage.
Feet on top reddish	—	Grayish
Dorsal color lacks red stripe	—	Red stripe present.
Black line, on sides accentuated	—	Black line obscure.
Belly whitish	—	Belly grayish
Reddish shoulders	—	grayish shoulders.

Measurements of Skulls

No. & Sex	Basilar of Hensel.	L. Nasals	Zygo Br.	Interorb width.	Cranial width.	Max. tooth Row.	Infra ~~[illegible]~~ orbital Breadth	Post Palatal Length	Depth of skull, (Taken Back of Molars.)
218 ♂ sad.	37.8	15.0	26.9	14.8	20.6	8.1	~~8.0~~ 6.7	16.7	16.4
219 ♀ ad.	37.4	15.2	27.2	14.8	20.8	8.4	6.7	16.1	16.1
67486 ♂ ad	38.0	15.1	28.1	15.1	22.0	8.8	6.5	16.5	17.1
67487 ♀ ad	38.6	15.5	28.5	14.7	21.2	8.5	6.4	17.0	17.0
67488 ♂ ad	39.0	14.4	28.8	15.0	21.5	8.3	6.2	17.4	16.7
ave 2	37.6	15.1	27.0	14.8	20.7	8.3	6.7	16.4	16.3
ave 3	38.5	15.0	28.5	14.9	21.6	8.5	6.4	17.0	16.9

	M. V. Z.	C. H. C.
width across lacrimals	21.5 ave.	20.4 ave.
Width of skull back of post orbitals	15.5	15.3.
width of jugal.	3.5	2.9
Mastoid breadth	22.0	21.0

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Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner Museum, Pullman, Wash.

Glaucomys, s. bangsi.

2376 ♂ Skull only, From Cedar Mts. No data with skull. Collected October 21, 1923. Measurements:

Basilar of Hensel	31.8	max. tooth row	8.8
Zygomatic breadth	23.4	Post palatal l.	12.9
L. of Nasals	13.6	Infraorbital br.	7.3
Interorbital	7.7	Lacrimal br.	15.3
Post orbital br	8.8	Diameter of bullae	8.8
mastoid br	18.7	Greatest length	40.5

These measurements most nearly correspond to those given for bangsi by Howell (1918: 60).

6268 ♂ Skin only. Orofino. Collected November, 1902 by R.E. Snodgrass. External measurements (taken from label) L 120 - T 148 - E 20. These doubtless are incorrect. In coloration, both ventrally and dorsally, this skin is most like a very light cinnamon colored one from near Heath in the Ralph Ellis coll. Color very light brownish.

Hind foot (measured dry) = 40.0 mm.
Orbital ring is of sooty black; breadth of hind foot = 8.3 mm (measured on skin)

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Eutamias a. simulans   Dec. 9.

164♀ Orofino. (skin + skull). Collected Sept. 13, 1902 by R. E. Snodgrass. No external measurements.

Skull measurements.

Interorbital br. 7.3   Mastoid br. 14.7
Postorbital br. 10.4   Zygomatic br. 18.7.
Lacrimal br. 11.4   Nasals are broken off.
Max. tooth row. 5.8   Depth (back of molars) 10.5.

Dorsal stripes are definitely blackish; lateral stripes: median pair mixed with fuscus; lateral pair whiter.

585♂ Skin only. Orofino. Collected Sept. 3, 1902 by R. E. Snodgrass. No external measurements. Median pair of stripes more buffy than #164. Tail (dorsal surface) heavily suffused with red.

191♀ ~~Skin only~~. Skin + broken skull. Cedar Mt. Collected May 24, 1924 by W. T. Shaw. Measurements: 244-110-34.

603♂ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt. Collected by W. T. Shaw April 15, 1923. Measurements: 229-103-33.

607♂ Skin + skull, Cedar Mt. Collected April 15, 1923 by W. T. Shaw. Measurements: 229-102-32.

Skull measurements.

No. sex	T. L.	L. of. N.	Z. br.	M. B.	I. br	P. O. br	Lac. br.	Tooth Max. L.	P. P. L.	D. of Skull
191♀ sad	—	11.5	—	15.1	—	—	11.8	5.6	—	—
603♂ sad	33.7	11.5	18.3	14.9	7.3	10.0	11.5	5.4	12.2	10.2
607♂ ad	34.3	11.0	19.1	15.1	7.6	10.7	11.5	5.4	12.3	10.7

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Eutamias amoenus canicaudus.

143.♂ Skin only. Latah co. Collected by S.E. Piper July 9, 1898.
External measurements: 231-105-31-18

146♂ Skin only. Latah co. Collected by S.E. Piper July 9, 1898
External measurements: 243-111-31-18

155.♂ Skin only Latah co. Collected by S.E. Piper July 11, 1898.
External measurements; 246-116-35-16.

160♂ Skin only Latah Co. Collected by S.E. Piper July 13, 1898.
External measurements: 241-111-31-18

593♂ Skin only Latah Co., Collected by S.E. Piper July 13, 1898.
External measurements: 250-116-32-18

125? Skin only Orofino. Collected by R. E. Snodgrass Sept. 13, 1902. No external measurements.

All six of these specimens have a faint wash of buff ventrally; very faint in some, more profuse in others. All agree in having the tail edged in gray rather than buff. Red under tail not so heavy as in E. a. simulans

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Microtus mordax mordax Dec. 9.

999 Cedar Mt. (Skin only), Collected June 23, 1898 by S. E. Piper. External meas: 137-39-17-15.

1018' Skin only. Latah Co., collected July 10, 1898 by S. E. Piper. Measurements: 146-41-19-17.

4828 Skin only. Cedar Mt., Collected Nov. 28, 1922 by W. T. Shaw and E. Tardy. Ex. meas: 175-68-19.5. El. 4000'. Evidently identified by Vernon Bailey. Has (V. B) after the name.

4838' Skin only. Cedar Mt., Collected by W. T. Shaw and A. M. Tardy Dec. 30, 1922. External measurements: 159-58-19. Identified by Vernon Bailey.

11949 Skin only. Cedar Mt - W.S.C. Camp. Collected May 11, 1923 by W. T. Shaw. El. 4000 ft. External measurements: 150-51-18. Has (V. B.) on back of tag.

Microtus mordax mordax

1078' Skin only. Latah Co., Collected July 13, 1898 by S. E. Piper. External measurements - 163-59-20-14. Has much more of a reddish cast dorsally, but is comparable to specimens of this race from B. C. in the M. V. Z. collection

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Clethrionomys g. saturatus.

629♀ Skin only. – Cedar Mt., Collected June 25, 1898 by S.E. Piper. Ex. measurements: – none.

415♀ Skin + skull., Cedar Mt, Collected May 24, 1928 by W.T. Shaw. 4000 ft. Ex. meas: 140-44-17. Has "Ident. V.B." on reverse of tag.

410♀ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., Collected May 12, 1923 by W.T. Shaw. 4000 ft. Ex. Meas: 140-46-17.

409♀ Skin + skull Cedar Mt., Collected Feb. 23, 1923 by W.T. Shaw. El. 4000 ft. W.S.C. Camp. Ex. measurements 128-38-17. Brighter red dorsally.

408♀ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. Collected Feb. 24, 1923 by W.T. Shaw. El. 4000 ft., Ex. Meas: 125-35-15.

407♀ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. M. Hardy W.T. Shaw Collected by Dec. 30, 1922. El. 4000 ft. Ex. measurements: 129-37-16. Has "Id. V.B." on back of label.

406♀ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. Collected Dec. 30, 1922 by W.T. Shaw. El. 4000 ft. Ex. meas: 123-40-17.

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Clethrionomys g saturatus (Cont)

405♂ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. Collected November 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw. Ex. meas.: 135-45-17. wt. 18 gm. Identified by Vernon Bailey.

404♂ Skull only - Ridge above W.S.C. Camp, Cedar Mt., Collected November 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw. Measurements taken by M. Hardy: 128-44-18. wt. 15 gr. El. 4400 ft.

403♀ Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp - (Skin + skull). Collected November 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw and A.M. Jardy. Collected at a spring above W.S.C. Camp at an elevation of 4500 ft.. Ex. meas: 121-35-17. wt. 15 gr. Identified by Vernon Bailey.

402♀ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp, el. 4000 ft. Collected November 17, 1922 by W.T. Shaw and A. Jardy. Ex. meas: 115-33-16. wt. 15 gr. Identified by Vernon Bailey.

401♀ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. Collected November 17, 1922 by W.T. Shaw and V. Arga. Ex. meas: 122-34-13. wt. 14 gr.

All winter taken specimens have the reddish dorsal coloration accentuated and much brighter. Belly slightly darker. Head and face are grey in these mice.

W. B. Davis Mammals examined from Idaho in the
1935. Chas. R. Conner Mus., Pullman, Wash.

Cranial measurements

	Sex-Age	Basilar Hensel	Zygo. Br.	L. of Nasals	Inter orbital	L. of Palate	Max. T. Row.	Incisive Foramen	Br. of Rostrum	Mastoid Breadth	Depth of Skull thru Bullae	Length of Bullae
415	♀ ad.	19.9	12.6	6.4	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.9	4.0	10.7	8.6	6.2
410	♀ ad.	19.9	13.1	6.5	3.9	4.2	5.2	4.5	4.2	11.3	9.0	6.7
409	♀	—	—	6.0	4.2	4.3	5.5	4.1	4.0	—	—	—
408	♀	—	—	6.0 ~~5.8~~	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.3	4.0	10.5	8.3	6.4
407	♀	—	12.0	6.2	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.2	10.6	8.6	6.9
406	♀	18.8	12.2	—	3.9	—	5.3	4.2	4.1	11.0	8.8	7.0
405	♂	—	—	6.6	4.3	4.4	5.4	4.4	4.2	—	—	6.9
404	♂	18.7	12.1	—	4.0	4.0	5.1	4.3	4.1	10.8	8.6	6.9
403	♀	19.0	12.3	6.2	4.0	4.4	5.3	4.2	4.6	10.8	8.8	6.8
402	♀ yg.	17.5	11.8	6.1	4.0	4.3	5.3	—	4.5	10.3	8.5	—
401	♀	18.9	11.9	—	3.8	4.1	5.2	4.2	4.0	10.5	8.8	6.4
	average	18.9	12.3	6.3	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.2	10.7	8.7	This meas. is not Reliable
	Ratio to Basilar		65	33.3	21.2	22.2	27.5	23.3	22.2	~~40.0~~ 56.6	46.1	

Specimens from Adams County, Idaho,
No. 54762 ♂ is from Weippe, Clearwater County

	Basilar Hensel	Zygo. Br.	L. of Nasals	Inter orbital	L. of Palate	Max. T. Row.	Incisive Foramen	Br. of Rostrum	Mastoid Breadth	Depth of Skull thru Bullae
152-48-19-12 46826 ♂	21.7	13.2	7.2	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.4	11.4	9.2
151-42-19-12 46827 ♀	21.6	13.6	7.4	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.4	11.2	9.2
145-41-20-12 46828 ♂	21.2	13.5	7.5	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.9	4.5	11.7	9.5
150-42-19-11 46829 ♀	21.0	13.0	7.1	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.3	11.2	9.1
152-44-19-18 54769 ♀	21.0	13.0	7.2	3.9	4.6	5.3	4.8	4.0	11.5	9.2
145-45-18-14 54768 ♂	20.9	14.1	7.3	3.9	4.2	5.0	5.0	4.2	11.8	9.6
145-45-18-14.5 54767 ♀	20.6	13.0	6.8	3.7	4.3	5.4	5.0	4.4	11.1	9.0
148-46-19-13 54765 ♀	20.7	13.0	7.1	3.8	4.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	11.1	9.0
148-45-19-14.5 54764 ♀										
141-42-18.5-13 54763 ♂	20.4	13.4	7.1	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.3	11.3	9.3
138-39-18-13.5 54762 ♂ yg.	Not Averaged. 19.3	12.3	6.2	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.1	11.0	8.9
average of 9.	21.0	13.3	7.2	3.9	4.4	5.2	4.9	4.3	11.4	9.2
Ratio to Basilar		63.3	34.3	18.6	20.9	24.8	23.3	20.5	54.2	43.8

Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner Mus., Pullman, Wash.

Dec. 10.

characters of.

C. g. idahoensis	C. g. saturatus
1. Ears gray or dusky, not distinctly rufous-tipped	Ears distinctly rufous-tipped, not gray or dusky.
2. Hind foot 20 mm or over	Hind foot less than 20 mm.
3. Interpterygoid fossa wider; pterygoids longer and slenderer.	

Dec. 11

Peromyscus m. artemisiae

89♀ Latah Co. Collected July 4, 1898 by S. E. Piper. Skin only. Measurements: 143-72-19-18. Immature pelage, with an indication of the adult on the posterior part of the body.

95♀ Skin only. Potlatch River. Collected July 26, 1898 by S. E. Piper. Measurements: — none. Lighter than typical artemisiae.

102♂ Skin only. Potlatch River. Collected July 26, 1898 by S. E. Piper. Measurements: 176-85-19-21 Typical dark colored artemisiae.

335♂ Skin only. Cedar Mt. - W.S.C. Camp. Collected Nov. 17, 1922 by W. T. Shaw & A. Hardy. Meas: 162-80-20. Typical color.

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Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner Mus., Pullman, Wash.

Peromyscus m. artemisiae (continued).

336♀ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. Collected Nov. 17, 1922 by W.T. Shaw & A. Hardy, 4000 ft. External measurements: 149-73-20. wt. 16 gm. Nearly typical dark artemisiae.

337♀ Ridge above W.S.C. Camp, Cedar Mt. El. 4400 ft. Collected Nov. 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw and May Bell Tardy. Skin + skull. Measurements: 140-65-18. wt. 14 gm. Extremely dark colored over the posterior half of the dorsum. Black spot between ears & eye circle black.

338♀ Skin only. Cedar Mt, W.S.C. Camp. Collected Nov. 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw and V. Argo. El. 4500 ft. External measurements: 163-80-20. wt. 18 gm. Concentration of dark dorsally.

339♂ Skin only, Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. 4000 ft. Collected Nov. 18, 1922 by W.T. Shaw and V. Argo, Measurements: 149-64-17. wt. 17 gm. Very dark dorsally; dark circle around eyes conspicuous.

346♂ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt. Collected May 23, 1924 by W.T. Shaw, 1 mi. S of Cedar Peak, 4000 ft. External measurements: 177-85-20. Much lighter colored than the others, save # 95. Both are about same color.

W. B. Davis 1935 Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner Mus., Pullman, Wash.

Peromyscus m. artemisiae.

5599 Skin only - Latah Co. Collected July 7, 1898 by S. E. Piper. Measurements: 163-73-19. Typical dark coloration of artemisiae.

5609 Skin only - Latah Co. Collected July 5, 1898 by S. E. Piper. Measurements: 170-79-20-20. Typical dark coloration of artemisiae.

562♂ Skin + skull, Cedar Mt., Collected June 2, 1925 by W. T. Shaw. Breeding. External measurements: 177-89-20. Typical dark coloration of artemisiae. Identified at one time by A. H. Howell.

569♂ Skin only, Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. Collected October 30, 1925 by W. T. Shaw. El. 4000 ft. Ex. meas: 182-91-21. Identified by A. H. Howell as artemisiae.

572♀ breeding. Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. Collected June 27, 1925 by W. T. Shaw. External measurements: 165-79-19.5. Identified by A. H. Howell as artemisiae. El. 4000 ft.

578♂ Skin + skull. Cedar Mt., W.S.C. Camp. Collected Oct. 30, 1925 by W. T. Shaw. External measurements: 164-76-17. Identified by A. H. Howell as artemisiae. El. 4000 ft.

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Mammals examined from Idaho in the Chas. R. Conner Mus, Pullman, Wash.

Remarks about P. m. artemisiae.

There is considerable variation in color, ranging from light – nearly *gambelii* type – Nos 346 + 95 – to very dark # 335. These extremes are extremes of summer and winter coat color. However, when summer taken animals are compared, # 95 + 346 are still much lighter; the sides are more fulvous; the mid dorsal area is not so dark. All the mice have very distinctly bicolored tails, nearly black dorsally, whitish below. In summer, the eye ring is not so dark and conspicuous. All the specimens are very much lighter than *sonoriensis*.

skulls of *Peromyscus m. artemisiae*.

No. Sex	Basilar of Hensel	Zygomatic breadth	Length of Nasals	Inter-orbital breadth	Cranial breadth	Depth* of Skull	Length of Palate	Length of Incisive Foramen	Breadth of Rostrum	Length of Maxillary ~~breadth~~ teeth row
578 ♂ ad	19.1	13.1	10.6	4.0	11.2	7.8	4.1	5.7	4.5	3.6
346 ♂ ad	20.3	—	10.6	4.1	11.5	7.7	4.3	5.8	4.2	3.7
562 ♂ ad.	19.0	13.0	9.9	3.9	11.1	7.1	3.8	5.5	4.3	3.3
572 ♀ sad	19.0	—	9.6	3.9	11.5	7.1	4.1	5.2	4.1	3.7
336 ♀ im.	—	—	9.9	3.9	11.3	7.1	4.0	5.2	4.1	3.8
337 ♀ yg.	18.1	—	9.2	4.2	11.5	7.3	4.0	5.0	4.1	3.7

* measured back of molariform teeth with caliper~~s~~ transverse to long axis of skull.

W. B. Davis 1935. Mammals examined from the Chas. R. Conner Museum taken in Idaho.

no skull
504 ♀ Zapus p. kootenayensis 216-127-30-17.
Taken at Cedar Mt, July 2, 1898 by Stanley E. Piper.
This specimen has been identified by R. M.
Anderson as Z. p. oregonus. I have compared
the skin with typical oregonus and find
the dorsal coloration not so dark. ~~as~~ It
compares favorably with Z. p. idahoensis
and should, perhaps, be considered as
such. There is no skull. However, on geographic
grounds it is here assigned to kootenayensis

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Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif.
Dec. 9.

Ward Russell brought into the museum today two adult Horned Owls that were collected

On these I found several large parasitic flies which I collected and took over to the Entomology department and gave to Professor Herms. He tentatively identified them as Family Hippoboscidae, Genus Olfersia, species americana. They were well gorged; wings longer than abdomen; had parasitic ticks or mites attatched to the abdomen; flattish in build and very peculiar in actions. They moved sideways quite as readily as they did forward. These are to be experimented with to see if they can transmit malaria to quail.

Dec. 20.

I picked up a ♂ Ruby-crowned Kinglet yesterday morning at the corner of Fulton and Haste. It was dead, but in good condition as regards plumage. See field no 1584. The stomach was about half full of insect and vegetable remains. No cause of death was found, i. e. no apparent injuries.

W. B. Davis
1935

Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 24.

Arrived in Rupert Sunday morning, Dec. 22 after driving straight through from Berkeley – a 21 hour trip.

Sunday afternoon (Dec. 22), Howard Twining and I took a walk along the canal west and north of town, were out one hour and collected two birds, a Junco and a Sharp-shinned Hawk. Saw the following birds in addition.

1. English Sparrow – Hundreds
2. Flicker – 6
3. Song Sparrow – 3
4. Junco – 1 flock of about 50
5. Rocky Mt Nuthatch – 1
6. Piñon Jay – 2
7. Horned Lark – flock of about 50

Weather is clear and cold. No snow, but lots of ice. The river is frozen over in many places and Lake Walcott is entirely covered with ice from 7 in to 12" thick.

In the P. M. – about 4–5:30. Howard, Ray Ennis and I drove to the Minidoka dam to watch skaters. The ice was ideal.

We drove along the river and were fortunate enough to see several hundred water fowl.

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The following birds were seen near the dam, Dec. 22.

1. Pintail - about a dozen identified
2. Scaup sp? - hundred or more.
3. Mallard - several.
4. American Merganser - several.
5. Black-billed Magpie - 23.

Yesterday I drove Howard to Minidoka where he boarded the train enroute to Hailey where he will collect. On the way to Minidoka we saw one American Rough-leg and several Ravens. They were picking at the bodies of rabbits which had been run over on the highway.

While at Minidoka I met Mr. Nephi Duncan, a section hand on the O.S.L., who spends his spare time trapping. He had 13 coyote skins taken in November, all in the vicinity of 12 mi. NE Minidoka. I purchased two skins, ♀♀'s, for $7.00 These two skins represent both the dark and the light color phases. Most of the 13 skins examined were comparable in color with my darker one. I retrieved seven

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho, Dec. 24,

carcasses which could be sexed and measured them. Saved the skulls only of these.

Mr. Duncan told me that Bobcats were quite common in the lava beds n.E. of Minidoka and that last year he took twelve of them in his spare time. He promised to try to get me 3 or 4 and would sex them and save both skins and skulls. He appeared to be interested in my work and perhaps is worth keeping in touch with.

While at Minidoka I saw one small flock of Horned Larks and several hundred English Sparrows, Collected a ♀ of the latter.

On the way back I collected to American Rough-legs along the road about 3 mi. SE. of Minidoka. I put up a ♀ last night. The crop and stomach were empty. I shot at a Raven, but didn't bag it.

On the way back I stopped at the ranch of Mr. W. A. Curtis, a rancher who lives near the Jackson bridge on the S side of Snake River. He traps mink and specializes in

taking the males only. This practice he says insures him a small catch each year. His method is a "secret", but he did say that he never sets his traps near the den because the female, less inclined to wandering than the male, is then likely to be caught. He showed me two beautiful male skins, well prepared. I was able to retrieve a complete skeleton of one that was trapped about ten days ago. The other body couldn't be located. Mr. Curtis refused to sell me either skin because he was planning to enter them in a Montgomery Ward "Better-prepared-skin" contest. He said, however, that he would be willing to try to get some later in the season. He will be worth keeping in touch with. Mr. Curtis in a collector of arrow heads, and he took up about an hour of my time showing me his collection.

Mr. Curtis reported that mink were not common in the river. He estimated the population on his

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trapping grounds to be about 8 colonies. He said that in 12 years of trapping on the river here that he had never caught nor seen any sign of River Otter. He believes that Shoshone Falls acts as a barrier to the population lower down stream.

Today, Dec. 24, was another clear, cold day. I visited the Carlson Feed Co. this A.M. and asked them about furs and trappers. They buy furs occasionally. Mrs Carlson told me that a trapper on Goose Creek south of Oakley had a couple of Coon skins that he had taken in that area. His name is Ned Emery, address at Oakley, Idaho. I plan to visit him this week if the weather is favorable.

I drove out to the ranch of Mr. David Krause, about 2 mi. east of Heyburn. He is trapping muskrats and other smaller fur bearers. To date he has taken about 300 muskrat skins, 2 striped skunk, and 1 weasel. Mr. Krause was not at home, but I

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talked with his father. I didn't get to see any of his furs. I measured and saved the skulls of 12 muskrats and one single large skull was collected which ~~was~~ had been removed from the body. The bodies had been cleaned pretty well by the chickens so they could not be sexed.

Drove to Albion and looked up Archie Launsbury. He was not at home, but I saw three cats, one coyote and one badger skins that he had taken south of Albion a few miles. Tried to see Carl Fasley, but he was not at home.

Drove then to Howell's Canyon to look up Bob Launsbury who is trapping there. He was not home. Saw the remains of a porcupine at his cabin, and stumbled onto a set of his baited with a male Spilogale. I measured the body and cut off the head with the skin of same.

While up here saw very few birds. Collected 2 Longtailed Chickadees 1 Mt. Chickadee & 1 Lead-colored Bushtit.

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1935. Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 24

List of Trappers.

1, David Kramer, Heyburn, Idaho.
Traps muskrats and small fur bearers.

2, Walter Nelson, Rupert, Idaho.
Traps & poisons for coyotes. In the employ of the B. S. and sheep men of the Lost River country. Is willing to save skulls.

3, W. A. Curtis - Rupert, Idaho
Traps mink and muskrats. Willing to send specimens.

4. Nephi Duncan, Minidoka, Idaho.
Traps coyotes, cats, skunks, etc. Willing to collect specimens.

5. Ned Emery, Oakley, Idaho.
Traps coyotes, cats, skunks, coons.

6, George Everett, Oakley, Idaho.

7. Clifford Fairchild, Oakley, Idaho.

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List of Trappers.

8. Archie Launsbury, Albion, Idaho.
Traps badger, cats, coyotes.

9. Carl Farley, Albion, Idaho.
Traps cats, badger, cats.

10. Henry Christensen, Rupert, Idaho.
Traps mink & muskrats.
Will send skulls and skeletons.

11. Andrew Peterson, Albion, Idaho.
Traps badgers, cats, coyotes.
Will send skulls etc. Prepares skins well.

12. Bill Kuebli, Clayton, Idaho.
Traps marten, fox, coyote, weasel.

13. A. W. Linderman, Hailey, Idaho.
Traps marten, mink, muskrats, beaver and other small fur bearers. Very willing to cooperate. Bought mink and marten from him.

14. Gene Glahn, Bellevue, Idaho.
Hunts goat, deer, sheep etc. Traps badger mostly.

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 24.

Saw the following birds today.

1. Western Meadowlark. Several on fence posts between Rupert & Heyburn.
2. English Sparrow. Common around towns & farm yards.
3. Golden Eagle – 1 four mi. S. Declo.
4. Goshawk. – 3 males & 1 female in Howell's Canyon.
5. Lead-colored Bushtit – flock of these mixed with next.
6. Mountain Chickadee. –
7. Longtailed Chickadee. – Saw several in the Aspen groves in Howell's Canyon.
8. Blackbilled Magpie. – Several along Snake River between Burley and Declo.

I visited Walter Nelson this evening at his home here at Rupert. He is trapping & poisoning in Big Lost River, Little Lost River, Pahsimeroi and Birch Creek valleys. He has taken 113 coyotes in that region since Oct. 15. I got one ~~s~~ skull of a Coyote from him that was taken near the head of Little Lost River Valley. He took two Striped Skunk but did not save them. will get skulls.

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 25.

Drove to a drain ditch two miles SE of Rupert. Spent from 1-4 P.M. in the field. Was clear and cold with a slight west wind. No snow, but ice on the ditches.

Saw the following birds: 1. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2. Junco sp. Flock of about 30; 3. Song Sparrow, 4 Willow Goldfinch - two, 5 English Sparrow, Common around ranch houses.

I took one each of the Song Sparrow, Junco and Goldfinch.

I looked for muskrats along the drain, but saw no sign in the mile that I walked.

Dec. 26.

Drove to Oakley, then across the mountain to Elba and back to Rupert via Albion. The day was clear and cold. Still no snow.

On the way to Oakley I collected two Rough-legs; One I shot, and the other I picked up, slightly injured, off the highway. It had evidently been eating a dead rabbit and had been hit by a car. I saw several American Ravens a few miles north of Oakley.

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At Oakley I visited Mr. Clifford Fairchild only to find that he was not trapping this year. However, I did meet Mr. Ned Emery who has been trapping in the Goose Creek country south of Oakley. He showed me his fur catch which consisted of 103 coyote skins, 1 mink (taken about 15 mi. S of Albion, 6 muskrats, 1 badger, 2 raccoons, 8 Bobcats. I purchased two cats, two coons and one badger skin. Mr. Emery promised to send me the skulls of the two coons. He also promised to send several skulls, sexed, of various fur bearers.

Mr. Emery works for a group of sheep men in cooperation with the B.S. and is opposed to the principle of poisoning coyotes. He is also opposed to the $1 bounty on eagles. His reasons are based on sound biological principles.

The two raccoons were trapped in coyote sets fully 1/4 miles from Goose Creek — in the sage. Mr. Emery reported that he has seen coons on several occasions along Goose Creek,

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but that he seldom traps them. The two he had caught were dead in the traps or otherwise he would have released them.

The two cat skins, nos. 1625-1626 are mother and kitten according to Mr. Emery. He reports that cats are common along the "rim rocks" — basaltic outcroppings in the mountains thereabouts.

On the way from Oakley to Elba I picked up a Horned Owl that had been shot two weeks previously and thrown along the side of the road. It was frozen and still in good condition. Along side the owl was an American Roughleg, pretty well damaged, that had been killed by the same rancher. The stomach of the Owl contained a Magpie.

I had some difficulty in crossing the summit between Oakley and Elba. There was considerable snow and mud on the west slope, and deep snow on the east side. Stopped at Elba for a few minutes and visited my uncle, Melvin Wickel.

Drove then to Albion and stopped at the ranch of Andrew Peterson,

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some 6 mi. S.E. Albion and bought three badger skins from him. These were taken in the near vicinity and the skins were well prepared, with feet attached. These were the only skins Mr. Peterson had taken this season. He promised to get skulls for me — skulls for these skins. The skins are numbered 1, 2, 3 and the skulls, when gotten, will correspond to these numbers. No. 1630 is #3.

Mr. Peterson told me that "Civet Cats" were common in the rocky draws in the range of hills to the east of Albion. He seemed much interested in our work and would perhaps be worth training to collect small fur bearers. I plan to visit him again next summer and show him how to put up small mammals.

He also reported seeing a white weasel on his ranch a week previously.

Dec. 27

Spent the day in skinning my hawks and the owl and storing the skins. Snowed 4½" today. Took a walk at 4 P.M. & saw Juncos, Song Sparrows & Horned Larks.

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 28.

Drove out to the ranch where Henry Christensen lives — about 1½ mi. down the river from Minidoka Dam on the S side of Snake River. He had caught two mink and several muskrats but had sold them. Said he would be willing to save the bodies of any other mink he gets and send them. Left shipping tags.

He told me that he usually traps in the Teton area in Wyoming for Marten. He said that in Wyoming the practice of registering trap lines has been in vogue for several years. Last year he said he took over 50 marten for which he averaged $10 each. He gave me the name of his brother-in-law Bill Knebli, Clayton, Idaho who is trapping in the Sawtooth area near Stanley. He reported that marten were more numerous this year than they have been for years.

Mr. ~~Peterson~~ Christensen said that he saw definite evidence of River Otter about a month ago along the river. I have no basis by which to judge his integrity, but he seems to be trustworthy.

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 28

I stopped at the Jackson Bridge about 3 mi. SE of Acequia and hunted on the islands in the River. Near the bridge I found a buteonid hawk that was pretty well demolished. However, I picked it up and saved the leg and foot, wing and skull.

On the island I saw evidence of Cottontail rabbits; saw Sage Grouse, Black-billed Magpies, Song Sparrows, and Juncos. On the river I identified American Merganser, Mallard, and Coot.

I collected two Juncos from a flock of about 50. These appear to be of two distinct species.

I stopped at my uncle's ranch 2 mi. E. of Acequia for an hour and visited with him. He told me he had two coyote skulls taken in Nevada which he would send. He strongly maintains there are two species of coyote in Nevada one with a white tip to the tail, the other with a black tip. The white-tipped is supposed to be the larger.

While at his ranch I saw a large flock of Brewer Blackbirds feeding with a herd of cattle. This bird usually is found where stock ~~are~~ fed out-of-doors

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho. Dec. 28.

On my way back to Rupert I stopped along the highway at Acequia and set 12 mouse traps in an area in which I have trapped *Dipodomys*. Track which I think were made by this animal were found in the fresh snow. The traps were all set near burrow openings and placed about 50 paces apart.

On the way from Acequia to Rupert I saw two Marsh Hawks.

Dec. 29.

This morning I drove to Acequia to look at my traps. I had caught only six *Peromyscus maniculatus*. Those that were killed outright by the traps were frozen stiff. One individual that was caught by the hind leg and tail was still alive and appeared quite active. These specimens are all much darker than summer taken specimens from this same area. Even so, they are not as dark as summer taken specimens of *P. m. artemisiae*. These specimens are nos. 1636-41. This P.M. more snow fell, but it doesn't last very long outside the town.

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1935.

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 31.

Yesterday I moved over here to my uncle's ranch - the Wickel Ranch - on Cassia Creek. There is about 8" of snow here on the level and in sheltered places drifts of two feet depth are not uncommon.

This afternoon I took a hike down through the field, following Cassia Creek, and then veered south to the juniper clad slopes of the hills. The walking was rather difficult in places where the snow had drifted. Along the creek I saw a flock of Juncos and several Song Sparrows. One of the latter was collected. Magpies and Red-shafted Flickers were frequently seen.

In the juniper area the Black-tailed Jack Rabbits had made a maze of runways in the snow. In my instances one could see where these animals had been browsing on Artemisia tridentata and Juniperus scopulorum. Small branches of the latter had been broken from the tree and these had evidently been fed on while they were in the snow. I saw hundreds of Jack Rabbits during my four hours in the field.

W. B. Davis 1935. Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 31,

Bird life in the junipers was none too plentiful. I saw a couple of Ravens hovering on the uptrending air currents near a butte and several Black billed Magpies were noted. These were extremely wary and could not be approached within gunshot range.

I located two flocks of Gray Titmice. They were flying from one dense juniper to another uttering calls that remind me very much of the Chickadee. In fact I thought the birds were chickadees until I saw them. This is my first experience with this race of Titmice. Their actions were no different from the Plain Titmouse so far as I could determine. Their habitat, however, is different.

These birds called only when I was close to them so after I had collected one bird and was preparing it for carrying, I often lost track of the flock for several minutes and had to explore for the birds. They appeared to be feeding on something on the bark of the trees for the most part and

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1935.

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. Dec. 31.

their hammering "woodpecker" antics could be heard on several occasions; a peculiar scolding note was given if a bird were approached too closely, at such times the crest was raised so it was prominently seen

Dr. Fayre Kenagy of Rupert showed me a set of eggs of this species that he took at the Dewey Ranch on Marsh Creek about 8 miles east of Declo. This, I believe, is the northernmost breeding record of this species. It is the only breeding record I know of for Idaho.

At the ranch I saw a covey of California Quail. The birds were unafraid for the most part, and fed around the haystacks. I frightened them and they flew to a thicket of willows and rose bushes, where the snow was drifted to a depth of about two feet and in places weighted down the bushes and formed a roof over cavities below. The quail secreted themselves in these cavities. The birds roost in the dense bare branches of the Lombardy Poplar that form a wind break for the house.

W. B. Davis
1936.

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. Jan. 1.

Today I went for a horse back ride with one of the ranchers. Our purpose was to see deer. We left the house about 11 A.M. and returned about 5 P.M. after having ridden about 15 miles. The day was ideal.

We rode up Quaking Aspen Creek - tributary to Cassia Creek from the south in stormy weather - to the summit and then climbed to the top of a mountain where thickets of Juniper and Mountain Mahogany were found. On the lee of this peak the snow was drifted to about four feet in depth. We saw three mule deer, two males and a female. They appeared to be very large and I believe are typical of hemionus. They had been feeding on Juniper, Mt. Mahogany and low shrubs which I did not identify. We found where they had been bedded down in the snow on the leeward side of a clump of Junipers about 15 ft. high.

On this trip we saw several tracks of deer, but these three were the only ~~one~~ deer noted. We saw hundreds

W.B. Davis 1936 Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho. Jan. 1.

of Black-tailed Jack Rabbits, I also saw the tracks of one coyote. A Mr. Green who is trapping this area told me he had caught only 21 coyotes this season. He reported that they were not common in this immediate area. He had none when I visited him. He had sold them for $3^{50} each.

This morning I looked for tracks of small mammals in the snow. Peromyscus maniculatus tracks were common in an area near the Wickel home where Artemisia and Sarcobatus are common. There was also a pile of large logs (12"-14" in diameter and 12'-20' long) near by. The tracks of the mice seemed to begin at this pile of logs and eminate in all directions with the tracks returning to this same log pile. I followed one set of tracks. This animal travelled from brush to brush in a wandering fashion to a point about 100 feet from the log pile where the brush ended and a field began. The mouse then circled back and reached the log pile again. None of the other tracks led more than 100 feet

W.B. Davis
1936.

Elba, Cassia Co., Idaho, Jan. 1.

from the log pile. No tail mark was discernible in the snow. In the juniper area, however, I saw larger tracks made by an animal that progressed by hopping as evidence the feet being placed opposite each other, and there was a distinct tail mark. These I took to be tracks of Dipodomys.

Along Quaking Aspen Creek where the water was not frozen over I flushed several Jack Snipes. The snow in this region was about 12" deep.

Jan. 2.

Today I left Elba and drove over the pass into Albion and thence to Rupert. The roads were in poor condition. On the Elba side of the pass there was snow to buck while on the Albion side I ran into rain and mud. Rained nearly all day.

I stopped in Albion to see Raymond Wickel who had a Coyote skin that he had taken about the first of December in the hills south of Albion. The skin was from a large male and was dark in color. Paid him $4.00 for it. He promised the skull later.

W. B. Davis
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Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 3.

This noon I left Rupert and drove to Bellevue via Paul, Hazelton, Eden and Shoshone. There was considerable snow on the highway most of the distance, but the day was clear. Here at Bellevue the snow is about 20" deep save where it has drifted.

When I arrived I learned that Twining had left for Baker Creek, 12 mi. N of Ketchum with Mr. A. W. Linderman, a trapper who has trapped in this general area since 1923. I learned that Twining had taken Bohemian Waxwings, Western Evening Grosbeaks, White-tailed Jack Rabbit and Great Horned Owl. Had also purchased a badger skin from Gene Glahn.

About 12 mi. W of Rupert I saw two Horned Larks, one of which I collected. They were fairly common between Paul and Hazelton. English Sparrows were common about each ranch house.

About 5 miles south of Shoshone I saw a flock of about 50 Ravens near the highway. They were feeding in part on the jack rabbits that had been killed by passing automobiles.

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Bellevue, Blaine Co, Idaho. Jan. 3.

Between Shoshone and Bellevue I saw several small flocks of Horned Larks and at a point about 3 miles north of the Ice Caves I saw two Sage Hens.

Jan. 4.

I am staying at the Ennis home here in Bellevue. Mr. Worley Head, a sheep man who married one of the Ennis girls, gave me his opinions of the poisoning program of the B. S. He is absolutely opposed to this policy on the grounds that it is too costly and deprives trappers of money. He cited the instance that in one month two years ago a single trapper caught 150 coyotes during the month of November. In this same month the B. S. is supposed to have reported 180 coyotes killed in the entire state. Mr. Head believes in control of coyotes but by other means. He hadn't thought of the effect of poisoning coyotes in relation to the ground squirrel problem, but did maintain that many animals other than coyotes were destroyed. He is in favor of the new Taylor act and believes

W. B. Davis
1936. Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 4.

this act is a God sent to legitimate sheep men because it will prevent the great speculation in sheep that has taken place in this region in the past. Mr. Head maintains that the legitimate sheep men are not destroying the range, but rather those who speculate. Such persons buy huge numbers of sheep, pasture them on the public domain with no thought of preserving the range for the next year, but with the one thought of keeping the sheep only until they can be turned at a profit.

I took a hike 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. along Wood River, beginning at Bellevue and working north for about a mile. The snow was so deep that walking was difficult. The riparian growth here consists largely of Cottonwoods, some alders and an understory of rose bushes and other small shrubs. Black-capped Chickadees were encountered on two occasions. They were in flocks of perhaps 50 and were flitting singly and continuously from tree to tree, feeding from the bare branches. I collected two of them — nos 1652-1653.

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Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 4.

I flushed about a dozen Mallards from places in the river where the water was flowing fast enough to keep free of ice. Water Ouzels were fairly common along this same stretch of water. I heard the song given several times before I saw the bird and when I first heard the bird I was at a loss as to its identity. The birds were observed to be feeding in shallow swift flowing water, and when frightened they often flew under the overhanging shelf of ice where they were obscured from sight. I saw seven of them and managed to collect one. However, I killed two birds, one of which could not be retrieved.

I saw two Rocky Mountain Creepers, one of which I collected. The birds were feeding from the bare trunks of the Cottonwoods.

Other birds observed were Flicker, Black-billed Magpie, and Bohemian Waxwings. I attempted to collect a few of the ~~latter~~ last but failed. These birds are feeding on frozen apples still hanging to the trees and on the berries of the wild rose. About 500 were seen.

W. B. Davis 1936. Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 4.

Along the river I saw numbers of Cotton wood trees that had either been felled by beaver, or partly cut down. In one instance a cottonwood tree about 20" in diameter had been attacked and deserted for the time being. This mammal is reported to be quite common in this locality.

Jan. 5.

Snowed about two inches last night. Today has been clear. Took another hike north of Bellevue along Wood River beginning at the power plant and then north about a mile and then south along the dry bed of the river. All the water at present is diverted to the power plant. In field from 10 - 4.

The cottonwoods are in dense stands along the river bottom and many of them are good sized trees. Many trees are dead. These growths constitute the main source of fuel for the inhabitants of this area.

I saw perhaps a dozen Magpies, 20 Mallards, 1 flock of about 30 Black-capped Chickadees. 3 Rocky Mountain Creepers, 1 Rocky Mt. Hairy Woodpecker,

W.B. Davis 1936. Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 5.

one flock of about a dozen Pallid Gold Finches, about 6 Song Sparrows, 1 Water Ouzel, and a large flock of about 300 Bohemian Waxwings. These Waxwings are formed into huge flocks that stay in this general area. They alight in the tops of the tallest trees except when they are feeding, and when in flight or perched they keep up a continuous chattering. They are very timid birds and appear to be highly strung. Usually a continuous stream of birds is kept in motion between the cottonwoods and the apple trees in town when the birds are feeding.

I collected several birds today: Song Sparrow, Creeper, Goldfinch, Chickadee, Woodpecker and Water Ouzel. See nos. 1655–1667.

In a grove of Cottonwoods today I heard the chatter of a tree squirrel, Sciurus h. richardsoni. I was unable to locate the animal because of the difficulty of getting around.

I found the Chickadees and the three Creepers in the same flock today. The woodpecker was hammering on a partially dead Cottonwood. Saw no mammals.

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Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 6.

Rode to Shoshone today with Mr. Worley Head and Kenneth Ennis. These two dropped me off there and they continued south to Jerome and picked me up about 6 P.M. this evening. The day was clear, but a strong east wind made it uncomfortable to remain out of doors for long. I collected near Shoshone along Little Wood River from 11 A.M. to about 3 P.M. Birds were scarce for the most part.

I saw the following birds near Shoshone: Song Sparrow. These were in the thickets along the stream. They were feeding for the most part on the ground where the snow had been melted. Here they scratched much as does a Gambel Sparrow. Juncos. One large flock of about 50 birds was seen. The birds kept in the willows, but did most of their feeding on the ground. Both Song Sparrows and Juncos were seen feeding side by side. Black-capped Chickadee :- Three or four seen; Mountain Chickadee - 1 seen. Both these species were with the Juncos and Song Sparrows. Black-billed Magpie Several noted; Red-shafted Flicker, six,

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Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 6.

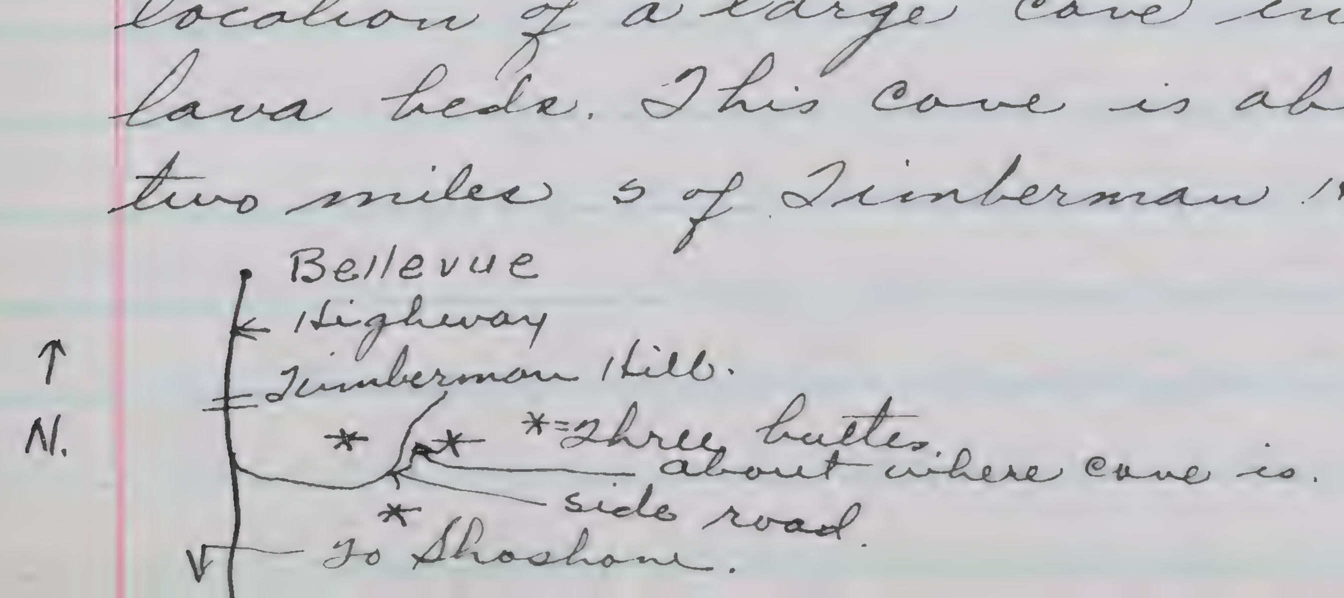
Pallid Gold Finch. – One flock of perhaps fifty birds was seen along the river.
English Sparrow. – Common bird in the streets of Shoshone and also about the rail road yards.

I collected 3 Song Sparrows, 1 Flicker, and 2 Juncos. See Field nos. 1668 – 1674.

The river – here not over 25 ft. wide was frozen over and on top of the ice was about 6 inches of snow. I walked over the river most of the time.

About 15 miles north of Shoshone I saw a small flock – about 8 – Sage Grouse, and about 3 mi. N of Shoshone I saw one small flock of Horned Larks. One Marsh Hawk was observed near Timberman Hill, some 10 mi. S of Bellevue.

On the way down to Shoshone Mr. Head pointed out the approximate location of a large cave in the lava beds. This cave is about two miles S of Timberman Hill.



W. B. Davis
1936. Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho, Jan. 6.

Mr. Head told me that he has seen bats in this cave.

When I returned to Bellevue this evening I learned that Twining had returned from Baker Creek and was awaiting my arrival in Hailey.

Jan. 7.

Drove to Hailey this A.M. to pick up Twining and his outfit. Mr. Linderman lives on the outskirts of Hailey. Here I found Twining with an assemblage of frozen carcasses. Most of these he had retrieved from Linderman's camp site on Baker Creek. See Twining's notes concerning these.

He had Marten, mink, Muskrat, Beaver, Skunk, Flying Squirrels, Tree Squirrels, a ♂ Mallard Duck, a Black headed Jay and the remains of a grouse.

See Twining's notes concerning Linderman's activities in this area.

I purchased two marten, one mink and one skunk pelt from Mr. Linderman. He promised to save us anything he could get.

Returned to Bellevue about noon and in the afternoon I went over to

W. B. Davis
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Bellevue, Blaine Co., Idaho. Jan. 7.

the high school where I gave a talk and demonstration on how to skin and prepare study skins. Talked to about 60 students and put in a few licks against the poisoning program of the B. S.

Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho, Jan. 8.

Twining, Fred Ennis and I left Bellevue this morning about eleven o'clock and travelled thru Shoshone, Eden and Hazelton, arriving here about 4 P.M. The roads were in fair condition, although it had snowed about two inches last night.

At the Ice Caves we saw about a dozen Black-billed Magpies and two Ravens. Just after we had crossed the Lincoln-Jerome county line we killed a raven and then another one about two miles E of Jerome. These birds are wary and hard to kill. Both of them were shot on the wing with no. 6 shot in a 16 gage shot gun. About 10 mi. W of Paul Twining brought down an American Rough leg. The bird was in full flight paralleling the highway and Twining was standing on the running board of

W. B. Davis
1936. Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho, Jan. 8.

the car. We were travelling about 35 m.p.h. when he brought the bird down. At this time we were just keeping abreast the bird. At this same place we saw a small flock of Horned Larks, but were unable to collect any.

About midway between Hazelton and Eden we saw a ♀ Marsh Hawk feeding on a rabbit that had been killed on the highway.

About 3 mi. W of Rupert we saw a flock of about a dozen Western Meadowlarks. Most of them were sitting on a fence; some were on the ground.

Jan. 9.

Drove to Burley this A.M. Snowed several inches during the night and a strong south west wind was drifting the loose snow. On our way back to Rupert we stopped at Snake River - in Minidoka County - and hunted for about four hours. I collected 3 Song Sparrows, a Junco, and a Western Tree Sparrow; also collected a Black-tailed Jack Rabbit.

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Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho, Jan. 9.

I saw a small covey of California Quail and one Horned Lark at this place.

Twining collected a Killdeer, Tree Sparrow, Junco, Gambel Sparrow and saw a flock of small sandpipers sp? which were feeding in an open "springy" place on the bank of the river.

Jan. 10.

This A.M. Walter Nelson brought me 13 coyote skulls which he had collected near the divide between Little Lost River and Pahsimeroi Valleys, so we decided it best to return to Berkeley. We packed and left Rupert about 2 p.m. and drove to Albion for the purpose of getting some snow pictures. Found that the snow was all melted except on the mountain and the roads were too rough and muddy to get up there. Left there and drove to Twin Falls where we ate supper and then proceeded on our way at $6^{\underline{15}}$, arriving in Berkeley Jan 11 about 5 P.M.

On Snake River at the Downer Bridge

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1936

Rupert, Minidoka Co., Idaho, Jan. 10.

we saw a flock of Scaup ducks sp?

About 4 mi. NW of Albion I killed a Black-tailed Jack Rabbit. It was on a hillside bearing scattered Juniperus scopulorum.

About three miles west of Burley we saw a flock of about 200 crows feeding in an open field. Twining took the 16 gage and went after them. They were very wary and he missed the first shot. The whole flock then flew over to the river a short distance away. Twining followed them and killed one bird, Horned Larks were heard here.

About 10 mi. W of Burley we stopped and collected three Horned Larks from a flock of about 100 birds.

This completes our mid winter trip to Idaho.

Birds collected — 74 (3 skeletons)
Mammals " — 88
162

W. B. Davis
1936

Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. March. 14,

This morning our Zoology 113 class worked on the *Microtus* project on Dwight Way hill. In one plot, under the supervision of W. J. Stubblefield, a nest of the Brush Rabbit ~~Cottontail~~, *Sylvilagus*, bachmani was exposed. It was placed in an excavation on the surface of the ground and measured about 6"x6" and 6" deep. This cavity was well lined with underfur of the parent rabbit and in this nest were three young. One was given to me which was photographed by Bruce Whittaker.

The Young: The one I have measures 100 mm. in total length; tail 6 mm.; hind foot 20 mm.; ear from notch 13 mm.; ear from base 14 mm. Color: upper surface black; forehead black with short tomentose brown over hairs which extends from an area between the eyes back to ~~the~~ within 4 mm. of the ears; area between ears light brownish with a dark median stripe; inside of ears thinly clothed with nearly whitish hair; nose pad sooty black, covered with whitish tomentose hairs; white patches lateral to each nostril; myptachial vibrissae 30 in all, arranged in 6 rows, white, about 3 mm. long

Berkeley, Calif.
Mar. 14.

superciliary vibrissae 4 in number, black, in a single row; follicles clearly visible; 2 mm. long; single, black vibrissa under each eye; skin black over upper parts, on under neck, sides of hind legs, sides and front of fore legs, top of feet; under parts pinkish, clothed with fine white hair about ½ mm. in length, chin, under part of tail, inside of legs, ~~ventral~~ lower parts of sides, lips, all pinkish and covered with natal down. Along sides, on rump and outer sides of legs longer, light brown hairs about 3 mm long are developing. These are spaced ~~about~~ two mm. apart. Hind foot; skin black underneath save for spot on heel and plantar tubercules which are flesh color, densly covered with tomentose black hair in black areas & with white hairs in pink areas; directions of the hairs meet in mid ventral line. Claws blunt, white, rounded on top, flat below, .8 mm. outer toe; 1.0 mm; 1.0 mm; 1.2. inside in length; in breadth — .6, .9, .9, 1.0;
Eyes: closed, length of line of closure 7 mm.
Ears. closed, 9 mm wide at widest point.
Umbilicus healed, but retaining scab.
A small tick was attatched at the inner base on the ear. This saved as slide no. 100.

(W.L. Davis)
1936

Berkeley, Calif.
Mar. 14.

Rate of resperation. weight 29.7 grams.

15 sec. at rest.

1. 24
2. 23
3. 26

15 sec. – exertion.

Incisors exposed about .8 mm.
Has typical rabbit distress call, Emitted when disturbed too much. A high pitched zeek; zeek, zeek. Is very helpless, attempts to move when placed on a flat hard surface, Pulls itself along by use of front legs for most part. Hind legs little used; usually drag out behind to full length, then brought forward and placed in natural position. Is able to hold head up and turn from side to side; can lift body off surface. Hind feet used as pushing organs, placed laterally from body; most pressure applied on inner toes. Will not crawl off a table. Senses lack of support. Very sensative in area between ears. 4 pairs of mammae visible 2 pectoral, 2 abdominal.

Fore arm 16 mm. fore leg – 19.8
upper arm 16.7 " Thigh. 16.0

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1936

Berkeley, California
Mar. 14.

skin loose; neck constricted; cervical flexure acute; parietal region greatly arched and swollen. Two maxillary processes of lips fused, but indication of fusion left by seam.

Second set of incisors not cut yet
Head 29.1 in length; 18.2 mm. wide; 16.7 mm. high - (from lower jaw to top of parietal region).

Interorbital	6.7		
L. nasals	7.8	width nasals	3.0
L. Frontals	12.2	width frontals	6.7
L. parietal	9.7		
Interparietals width.	7.5		
" L.	2.5		

W. B. Davis
1936

N slope Strawberry Canyon, 1/4 mi. NE Botanical Garden, Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. April 29, 1936

Set out 30 mouse traps in mixed Artemisia, Baccharis, Poison Oak and Blue Lupine. Took 22 rodents as follows:

Perognathus c. californicus 2♂, 3♀
Thomomys b. bottae 1♀ yg
Microtus c. californicus 1♀ Broken skull
Reithrodontomys m. longicaudus 2♂, 1♀
Peromyscus m. gambelii 8♂, 4♀.

Ants were busy on the captured animals when I visited the traps at 4:30 A.M. One ♀ Perognathus was utterly ruined (maybe by Shrew) Perognathus were taken near Artemisia, especially in places where there were steep banks. The Reithrodontomys were trapped in matted grassy areas as was the Microtus. There was much evidence of Brush Rabbits and I found they had been feeding on the blue, brush-like lupine.

Saved as specimens
Perognathus, 2♂, 2♀ (1♀ as skeleton only)
Reithrodontomys 2♂
Peromyscus 2♂ 2♀

W.B. Davis 1936. Berkeley, Alameda Co., Calif. Jan. 21. M.V.Z.

Callospermophilus l. trepidus, Examined 1 specimen ♂ no. 4225, Carnegie Museum from Silver, Idaho. Collected June 4, 1910 by Stanley G. Jewett. Measurements: 285-100-38. Original no. 129. No skull. Bears an O. J. Murie label. Compares favorably with topotypes of trepidus from Nevada.

Peromyscus m. sonoriensis Examined (April 6) 3 skins in the collection of Jack von Bloeker Jr., from 4 mi. S Pocatello, Bannock Co. July 13, 1926 Collected in Artemisia.

39♀ 157-68-20-18 } Are not typical of sonoriensis
40♂ 162-70-20-17 } Tending toward osgoodi in
41♂ 168-78-20-17. } size. No skulls with skins.
All have the typical light color of sonoriensis.

In Los Angeles Museum. Examined April 18, 1936.

1650♂ Citellus mollis mollis. Twin Falls, Idaho. Collected by P.T. April 3, 1930. 215-47-37

1649♂ Sciurus h. ventorum - 340-125-49. Coll. by P.T. at Malad City, Oneida Co., April 23, 1930.

1660♀ Sciurus h. ventorum 325-130-50. Coll. by P.T. at Montpelier, Bear Lake Co., June 3, 1930. Both still in winter pelage; tail light reddish; ears still heavily furred.

923♀ Thomomys t. townsendii 280-85-35. Coll. by L. E. Wyman at Nampa, May 1, 1913. 8 emb. Black phase.

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1936.

Specimens examined from Idaho in the American Museum.

Microtus richardsoni macropus

3 mi. S Montana line at Mt. Jefferson, Fremont Co. 7000 ft. Aug. 2-9, 1935

120640 ♀ ad. 207-65-27-12. Mammae 4 pr. Tubercules 5/6 Mossy seepage, dense-timbered creek, spruce, Hudsonian zone. R. M. Gilmore # 189. 8/2

120641 ♂ ad. 195-60-28-13. Tubercules 5/6. Edge of seepage stream amid moss etc. in heavy spruces, R. M. Gilmore # 202 8/3

120642 ♂ ad. 200-58-27-12 Tubercules 5/6. Mossy seepage, spruce. R. M. Gilmore # 208 aug 4.

120644 ♀ ad. 235-75-25-12. Mammae 4 pr. Big Spring - hole under log amid grass etc. R. M. Gilmore # 235 aug. 9.

120645 ♂ im. 195-60-28-11. Under log at edge of stream, spruce. R. M. Gilmore # 236. aug. 9.

Taylor Cr. 5 mi. S Montana line at Mt. Sheridan, Clark Co., 7000 ft.

120646 ♀ ad. 195-60-27-12. Mammae 4 pr. Tubercules 5/5½. Mouth of hole in seepage area, wet grass, willows, spruce, Douglas fir, R. M. Gilmore #288, aug. 30. 1935

120647 ♀ im. 180-50-26-11. Tubercules 5/6½. Wet grass and willows - Creek bottom, Doug fir & spruce. R. M. Gilmore # 297 Sept. 1. 1935

120648 ♂ im. 163-47-26-11. Tubercules 5/6. wet grass & willows - Creek bot. Doug fir & spruce. R. M. G. 298. Sept. 1.

120649 ♂ ad. 210-64-27-14. wet grass & willows - edge of creek. R. M. G. 307. Sept. 3. 1935

W. B. Davis

1936.

Specimens examined from Idaho in the Amer. Mus. Coll. by R. M. Gilmore, 1935.

Microtus pennsylvanicus

Mt. Jefferson, 5 mi. S Montana line, 6500 ft., Jefferson Co.

orig. no. 181
120654 ♂ ad. 170-47-20-11. Tubercules 5/6. wet grass near stream, Aug 1.
182
120655 ♀ ad. 165-43-20-10 Mammae 8, 4 pr., 5 emb x 20. wet grass near creek " "
183
120656 ♀ ad. 177-48-21-10 Mammae 4 pr., 5 emb x 20. " " " " " "
184
120657 ♂ ad. 165-45-21-10 wet grass near creek Aug. 1.
215
120658 ♀ ad. 160-35-19-11 wet grass near willows and aspens Aug. 5.
217
120659 ♀ ad. 170-45-20-10 wet grass, willows, aspens Aug. 6
232
120660 ♀ ad. 168-48-20-9 damp grass, bank of stream. Aug. 8.

N fork Snake River, 10 mi. SW Island Park, 6200 ft., Fremont Co.

123
120650 ♂ ad. 183-53-22-11. wet area at edge of river-grass Tb-5/6 July 19
154
120652 ♂ ad. 150-38-20-10 wet grass near river. Tb 5/6 July 25
45
120560 ♂ 144-32-19-11 Rushes at edge of swampy stream. Testes large Tb. 5/6 July 7
134
120562 ♂ 155-39-21-10 wet grass at edge of stream Tb. 5/6. July 22

Microtus montanus nanus

N. fork Snake River, 10 mi. SW Island Park, 6200 ft. Fremont Co.

153
120651 ♂ 145-36-19-9. wet grass near water. Tb. 5/6 July 25.
158
120653 ♂ 160-40-20-10 In meadow under hay shock. Tb 5/6. July 26

5 mi. W St Anthony, 5000 ft., Fremont Co.

120561 ♂ 153-42-20-10. Heavy grass in grain field. Tb 5/6 July 12

Black Springs Cr., 4 mi. W Ashton, 5200 ft., Fremont Co.

383
120815 ♀ [108]-[12]-17-8 Heavy grass and weeds near irrigation ditch. Tail a stump. Tb - 5/6. Oct. 6.

W. B. Davis
1936.

2 mi. E Lakeview, 5200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon. May 19.

Left Berkeley May 18, at 10:30 in company with Willis Pequegnat. Drove to McCloud via Oroville the first day and set out 20 traps along Soda Springs Creek, about 3 mi. SE McCloud that evening. Saw many Myotis feeding above the creek, but failed to take any.

Visited the traps this A.M. and had only 5 Peromyscus maniculatus. Nothing in traps set for Sorex palustris. Left McCloud about 10 A.M. and drove to this place, arriving here shortly after 5 P.M. Came via Burney Falls, Alturas & Lakeview.

East of McCloud - 9-12 mi. we saw several Eutamias which had been run over by automobiles. Saved one, but the head was smashed. At 15 mi. E McCloud we saw several Callospermophilus, & collected one. It had its burrow under a stump and when I approached it retreated. Stayed down 10 minutes.

Saw several Citellus douglasii near Burney Falls, at Beiber we saw the first Citellus oregonus and collected one 3 mi. S Adin. Most of those seen were young or subadult. The one taken was subadult. Many young of year out now.

2 mi. E Lakeview, Lake Co., Oregon May 20.

Stopped here yesterday about 5 P.M. Made camp by the side of a small creek in association of juniper, sage, Pinus murryana, Rhibes etc. Placed out 20 mouse traps near the creek; in dry grass in the Artemisia; at the edge of the stream; in rocky situations. Visited the traps this A.M. at about 6:20. Took 4 Peromyscus maniculatus and 1 Zapus. Nothing in traps at edge of creek.

This locality is about 200 ft. higher than the town of Lakeview and is reached via Center St. of that town. The creek arises in the snow-capped mountains east of here. Warner Mts?

Snowed last night and has been over-cast and cold all day. Spent most of the day in camp making up skins of specimens taken yesterday near McCloud, Calif. and here.

Last night just after dark a pair of Poorwills were heard across the canyon and at 8:00 - just at dusk - I saw and shot at at Horned Owl.

The canyon runs roughly in an east-west direction and the north facing slope is rocky and overgrown with pines. The south-facing slope is clothed with Artemisia tridentata, ~~and~~

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2 mi. E Lakeview, Lake Co., Oregon. May 20
5200 ft.

Juniperus sp., and Cercocarpus sp. June grass is plentiful everywhere on this slope and is still green under the junipers.

I left my traps out all day in hopes of getting Chipmunks, but failed. Haven't seen a single one so far though the habitat of both minimus and amoenus appears to be here. I found the dead carcass of a porcupine and a Neotoma. The skull of the latter was saved.

In addition to the traps I had out today, I set out 32 additional ones in likely looking places for Zapus and Microtus. The Zapus taken this A.M. was caught in a trap set in a runway in the low, dead grass in amongst Artemisia about 20 feet from the north bank of the creek. It ~~apparently~~ was dead to all appearances when I picked it up this A.M. but by 10 A.M. it had revived somewhat and was able to move its head and all four legs. It had been caught by the tail and one rear leg. I didn't attempt to see if it would revive completely, but at any rate, in contrast to the other strictly homothermous specimens taken, this animal was able to survive cold weather — animal partly covered

with snow. Has this any relation to the hibernating propensities of this species? Can other hibernating forms withstand similar conditions when forced to?

Also made two gopher sets across the creek where numerous earth cores, which where thrown out when snow was on the ground, are to be found. Pequegnat caught a breeding male last night with his hands. It was just beginning a new burrow system. It seems that the pocket gophers migrate off the drier hill sides in the summer and go toward the stream where moisture conditions perhaps are more favorable, at any rate most of the earth cores are on the hillside, amongst _Artemisia_, while most of the occupied burrows are nearer the stream.

Most of my additional traps are set along a small rill that flows down a gully from the north. There appeared to be evidence of small rodents in many places along it.

Pequegnat found a nest of a _Junco_ yesterday evening across the creek and about 100 ft. up stream from camp. There were four eggs in it then. I

visited it today with him and was able to get up within 2 ft of the brooding bird before she flushed. Pequegnat had been able to catch her with his hands yesterday. Today five eggs were in the nest. The nest is on the ground at the base of a Prunus, & about 30 ft from the creek. It is partially set back under a bank formed ~~f~~ by the exposed root of the tree. When the ♀ flushed she kept near the nest as long as we remained there - 5 minutes, - and kept uttering her "chip, chip" notes. The ♂ did not appear on the scene. She kept foraging all the while, eating terminal buds from the small branches of the Prunus. A Tolmie Warbler was attracted by the Junco's calls and came over to investigate.

Collected a Robin, Aphelocoma sp?, and Mountain Chickadee today. Both the Aphelocoma and Cyanocitta are here, the latter confined largely to the north-facing wooded side of the canyon.

May 21.

Visited the traps this A.M. at 6:30 and found 2 Zapus, 2 Microtus mordax, 1 ♀ ♂ discarded,

W.B. Davis 1936 — 2 mi. E Lakeview, 5200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon. May 21.

and 7 *Peromyscus maniculatus*, 3♂, 4♀, all of which were discarded. Used Peanut butter for bait, but doubt that is any better than rolled oats. Maybe a mixture of the two would be better.

The two *Zapus* were taken in the same general area where the first one was taken, one in the same trap and at the same spot. The other, with damaged tail, was taken under some fallen *Artemisia* where I had taken a *Peromyscus* the previous night. Nothing in the gopher sets.

Sun is shining this A.M. but the sky is cloudy. Froze ice on water in our pans last night.

Pequegnat and I took a hike up the canyon about a mile or two. Left camp at noon and were back about 3:30. The canyon broadens out about a mile from camp and the creek forks, one coming in from the north the other from the east. I followed the east fork for ½ to 1 mile. The elevation is about 200 ft. higher than camp and the *Prunus* and *Juniperus* gives way to willows, Quaking aspen, yellow Pine and fir. In most places the sage brush is dwarfed. Also some

2 mi. E Lakeview, 5200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon. May 21.

Arctostaphylos. This, I believe, borders on lower Canadian.

I found Juncos to be the commonest birds in the area I visited last. They were paired off and perhaps were breeding, judging from the nest discovered near camp. I collected three males. also found House Wrens, Lewis Woodpeckers, Meadowlarks, Wood Pewee, Lutescent Warbler, Brewer Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Green-tailed Towhee, Flicker, Western Red-tail, Mountain Bluebird, Robin in this area, also Steller Jay

We saw a Marmot on the rocky north facing slope of the canyon about ½ mi. above camp. Pequegnat tried for it, but it got away. At this same place, on the south facing slope, along the road, I collected a Bushtit, and saw a Sparrow Hawk. We saw several Callospermophilus, one collected, I found one that had its den in a dead stump. Pulled the stump to pieces and had the Callo in my hand but it got away and down a burrow in the ground. Saw to Eutamias amoenus; collected one, a ♀ which was suckling young, that had her home under a big stump along the creek. Saw the other one on the bridge at the forks of the creek. Shot at it,

but it got away — under the bridge.

Pocket gopher workings were abundant in the flat along the east fork, especially on the N-facing slope of a small wooded knoll. Numerous earth cores were found evidencing the fact that snow fell here and remained on the ground some time this past winter. I visited one snow bank on the N-facing slope of a small hill. It was near here I saw the Lutescent warbler in the Aspens. A pair of Juncos had their territory near the snow bank, and judging from the actions of the ♀, she must have had a nest nearby.

The Lewis Woodpeckers were in the flat proper where Junipers were found. I observed them alighting on the ground to feed, and also that the fed fly-catcher fashion. Perhaps this woodpecker is as aberrant as the Flicker in its feeding habits.

Found two old House Wrens nests, both in large stumps near the creek. The Bushtit, a ♀, evidently had nested in this canyon, judging from the fatty brood patch on the belly and breast.

Set out 30 traps in the Zapus area and had 26 out up a small draw. Reset these

2 mi. E Lakeview, 5200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon. May 22,

Out of the 56 traps set last night I took the following 1 ♂ Zapus p. major, 1 ♂ ♀ Peromyscus maniculatus, 1 ♀♀ ♂ of same, and 1 ♀♀ ♀ Microtus mordax. Only the Zapus was saved. It was taken in the same trap at the same place as two others, although I had 30 traps in the small area, 150' x 40', where I had taken them previously.

Spent the morning in camp making up specimens. Looked at the Junco's nest about 11:30. Still 5 eggs, ♀ incubating. Took two pictures of the nest. Didn't have my egg drills along, so left the set and the parent birds.

Packed up and left this camp about noon. Found out we had been camped in the Warner Mountains, type locality of Zapus p. major.

Mammals collected & seen at this camp.

1. Zapus p. major
2. Microtus mordax
3. Peromyscus maniculatus
4. Thomomys quadratus
5. Eutamias amoenus
6. Callospermophilus
7. Marmota flaviventer - 1 noted
8. Odocoileus - tracks seen.

2 mi. E Lakeview, 5200 ft., Lake Co., Oregon
May 19 — 22

Birds observed at this camp.

1. Sharp-shinned Hawk
2. Mourning Dove
3. Poor Will (heard)
4. Horned Owl.
5. Black-billed Magpie
6. Steller Jay
7. Aphelacoma
8. Tolmie Warbler
9. Flicker
10. Black-headed Grosbeak
11. Green-tailed Towhee
12. Rock Wren
13. Mountain Chickadee
14. Western Red-tailed Hawk.
15. Brewer Sparrow
16. Lewis Woodpecker
17. West. Meadowlark
18. Brewer Blackbird
19. Robin common
20. Fox Sparrow
21. Junco. breeding & common
22. Mt. Bluebird.
23. Sparrow Hawk.
24. Bushtit.
25. Lutescent Warbler
26. Hairy Woodpecker
27. Rock Wren.
28. West. House Wren
29. Mt. Quail
30. West. Wood Pewee

W.B. Davis
1936.

Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon. May 23,

Left Lakeview yesterday about 12:30, headed for Burns. The highway is paved a short distance north of Lakeview and then gives way to a rough, gravelled road. We took our time and stopped at Abert Lake – now containing considerable water – for about 1½ hours. Collected 3♀ and 1♂ Redwings near the south end of the lake. A small colony was nesting in a reedy area at the edge of the lake. Young, about two days old, were in several nests. Of the two sexes, the ♀ Redwing is much more wary than the male. In addition she is much faster in normal flight.

We saw hundreds of gulls, Calif or Ring-bill, on the lower end of the lake. Also a flock of some twenty-odd Avocets and one small flock of some shorebird about the size of a Godwit.

The lake is about 20 miles long and perhaps 8 or 10 miles wide at its widest point, and quite shallow. To the east of the lake a mountain mass, devoid of trees, rises rapidly from the lake. The rocky, basaltic nature of this lake-facing slope offers habitat for the Marmot, Rock Wren, and Canyon Wren; the former observed, the two birds

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Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon. May 23.

heard.

About 5 miles from where we stopped to hunt Redwings, the ~~left~~ right, rear tire blew out. Stopped to fix it, and saw two families of Canada Geese along the shore of the lake. The young were about the size of Mallard Ducks, two of which flushed from a pond near the geese.

Drove one to this locality through typical Great Basin Sage Desert country arriving here about 6. P.M. We turned west off the main highway about a miles north of Gray Butte~~s~~ and crossed the extreme north end of the now dry lake bed.

This ranch has on it the only spring in this area. The surrounding country is relatively flat, and, at some distance from the lake bed, covered with Sage. The immediate area is flat, highly alkaline, and, where shrubs are growing, covered with spiny atriplex. The spring overflows and supplies water to a few acres of ground which is grazed. No one is living at the ranch now, but it is still occupied, and a few cattle are found hereabouts.

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Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon. May 23.

The spring is about 30 ft. in diameter and about 9 ft. deep. It is heavily rimmed with rushes in which a colony of Yellow-headed Blackbirds have established themselves. Also a pair of Yellow-throats are here. Redwing Blackbirds have established themselves in the short marsh grass and are promptly driven from the rushes by the Yellowheads whenever they invade that sanctuary. Hundreds of small fish are in the spring. We caught 10 of them last night and had them for breakfast this morning. They appear to be a kind of Cyprinidon. The largest one is about 10 or 12 inches long.

I set out 20 mouse traps last night, 4 around the spring, and the rest in the Atriplex areas where there are semi-sandy knolls. Caught nothing at the spring, and only 2 ♂ Peromyscus maniculatus in the Atriplex.

Pequegnat just returned from a short hunt – 2:00 P.M. – and had a Lepus californicus ♀, and said he saw an Ammospermophilus.

Two pairs of Barn Swallows are established at this ranch, and a pair

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Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon. May 23.

of Say Phoebes have a nest, in the barn, in which are four young, nearly ready to leave the nest.

Last night just at dusk a flock of about 200 Ravens circled over the hay stack, as if looking for a place to roost, and then flew away headed south. They came from the east. Have seen several Ravens today. An old granary, once used as a home, had hundreds of pellets under one of the rafters on the second floor. A feather from the tail of a Raven indicated that this species roosted there and had regurgitated the pellets. I examined some of the pellets and found remains of rabbits and caudal vertebrae of some larger mammal. In this same building a pair of Barn Swallows and a pair of Say Phoebes are nesting.

Killdeers are here, too.

There are several good sand dunes on the east side of the lake bed and a few at the north end, but none here. On the east side of the lake bed I saw evidence of the presence of Dipodomys.

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Birds observed at. Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon.

May 22 –

1. Savanna Sparrow –
2. Killdeer
3. Yellow-headed Blackbird
4. Redwing Blackbird.
5. Brewer Blackbird.
6. Say Phoebe
7. Barn Swallow
8. Yellow-throat
9. Green-backed Goldfinch.
10. Raven
11. Western Tanager
12. Sage Thrasher
13. Mourning Dove.

Mammals,

1. Peromyscus maniculatus
2. Lepus californicus
3. Ammospermophilus leucurus
4. Dipodomys? (tracks, portion of tail in trap).
5. Microdipodops megacephalus
6. Canis latrans (heard)
7. Antilocapra americana (1 observed.

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Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon. May 24.

Set out 80 mouse traps in the sand dunes about 2½ mi. NE of the ranch house. This place is just at the gate that enters the ranch. The dunes were rather low, 10 - 15 ft., and in places were composed of an alkali base with drifted sand on top. The chief vegetation was _Atriplex_, _Artemisia_, and _Chrysothamnus_.

I took only 2 ♂ _Microdipodops megacephalus_ and had the terminal third of the tail of a _Dipodomys_ in one trap. _Dipo_ tracks were everywhere and nearly every trap had been visited but not disturbed. Used rolled oats for bait. Something else is needed.

The two _Microdipodops_ were taken (1) in coarse sand - caught by the head, so had taken the bait, (2) in very fine sand, - caught by the tail which was thus badly damaged.

Pequegnat had out 20 traps in a similar area and took one _Peromyscus maniculatus_ and 1 Microdipodops.

We set out 7 traps around camp, by the cabin, and around the food boxes. Took 2 _Peromyscus maniculatus_, one young, which was discarded.

Myotis ~~_californicus_~~ subulatus melanorhinus were rather

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Alkali Lake Ranch, Lake Co., Oregon. May 24

common here last night. The first one was seen about an hour before dark and from then on until about two hours after dark they were seen and heard. They were feeding, for the most part, over the open pond west of the ranch house. Occasionally, however, they foraged over the Atriplex, desert areas. The one I collected was foraging in the latter area.

We left this camp at 10:30 A.M. headed toward Burns, Oregon.

Snake River Bridge, Ontario, Malheur Co., Ore. May 26

Drove all day, passing through Wagontire, Burns, Vale and Ontario. We arrived here about dark and got permission from Mr. N.C. Kreis to camp and collect on his property which borders the river here at the bridge. The highway cuts his property into two sections. We are camped on the north side of the highway about 100 yds. from the river.

Yesterday - May 25 - I hunted Citellus mollis from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. and then again late in the afternoon - about 6 P.M. These animals are the vigilis of Howell's

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Snake River Bridge, Ontario, Malheur Co., Ore.
May 26.

This locality is only 17 miles east of the type locality of vigilis – at Vale. They are abundant here in the drier portions of the fields and along the river bank.
I collected 7 adults – all very fat – 6♂ and 1♀. Shot several others, but saved only the adults. They are highly colonial, and each burrow which has young usually harbors from 5 to 8 plus the adults. One colony which I have watched carefully had several family groups. One family consisted of 2 adults – the ♂ collected – and 8 young 7 of which I trapped in a steel trap set at one entrance to the home burrow. Four of these I have alive in a cage, and in addition another young one taken at another, quite removed burrow. There is evidence to indicate that the young are individually preparing separate burrows for themselves. Small entrances, 60 x 80 mm. in one instance, with fresh earth in the mounds are commonly seen. Trapping at such places results in the taking of only one young individual.
I tested out the ability of this squirrel to swim. Caught one in a steel trap which broke its front left leg and threw the squirrel out into the river

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Snake River Bridge, Ontario, Malheur Co., Oregon.
May 26.

as far as I could. It sank, then rose and swam to shore, same bank, even though the leg was injured. It seemed to be able to swim as rapidly as a small dog. I kept the animal in a cage all night and next morning when I took the lid off to look at it, it jumped out, ran to the edge of a ditch 2 ft wide full of water, entered the water and swam against the current up under a bridge where it escaped. These two instances show at least that these squirrels can swim. However, the river here appears to act as a barrier to them for on the opposite side of the river Citellus idahoensis is found.

I measured the width of the river at this point by pacing off the width from shore to shore via the bridge. It was 255 paces of about 30" each. A small island 30 paces wide is 30 paces from this, the west bank. The main current is in the channel between the island and the east shore. Pequegnat reported seeing ground squirrels on this island. This place was doubtless reached during the period of low water.

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Snake River Bridge, Ontario, Malheur Co., Oregon.
May 27.

Last night - about 8 P.M. - I set out 40 mouse traps on the east - Idaho - bank of the river. Had them set in a marshy area where water seeps from the irrigated land back into the river, and in semi-sandy areas covered sparcely with Artemisia 3-dentata, Sarcobatus, Grayia, & Chrysothamnus. In the marshy area nettles, willows, water cress, roses, currants, etc were forming a semi-thicket. Caught nothing but snails. Had 30 of them piled up on one trap. The bait was gone from all the traps in the marshy area.

Pequegnat set in the Artemisia on this side of the river and caught nothing but 2 toads. He caught 2 young gophers today and 4 yesterday. These are the big Thomomys townsendii. They are fairly common here and cause the farmers a great deal of damage, especially in the way of interrupting irrigation activities.

We left this camp about 1:30 headed for Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho.

W. B. Davis
1936

Diagram of Thomomys burrow system. May 31, 1936.
2 mi. W. [illegible], Idaho.

X = Sorex bairdi built.

Burrow in fine sand.
Mound + plug made since rain of previous night

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Nest composed of
1. Rabbit grass
2. Shredded Artemisia bark
3. Feathers
4. grasses
5. Rab. grass?

Burrow system of Ammospermophilus
1 mi. W. Homedale, Idaho. May 31, 1936

6 young in burrow, 3 taken alive, 3 trapped.

Nest 140 long
115 wide } outside
50 deep.

75 }
75 } inside
35 }

Burrow 85 mm in diameter on ave.
Nest chamber 120 mm wide
170 long
100 high.

In adobe soil, under a bed of hardpan
Digging easy in adobe.

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Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 28.

Arrived here yesterday afternoon. Drove via Nyssa, Oregon, Parma, and Wilder, Idaho. We are camped on the W. W. Aldrich ranch on the N side of the Snake River in Canyon Co. I worked the south side of the river and Pequegnat worked the north side.

I drove across the river and made four sets for Thomomys in the field of Earl Vail about ½ mi. W of the town limits. The gophers were in his alfalfa and also along the edge of his corn field and along the irrigation ditches. Gophers are scarce in this area because the irrigation company has been combatting them in conjunction with the B. S.

I saw several Citellus mollis in Mr. Vail's field and also in a field just to the east of the bridge crossing the river.

This morning I found three gophers in my four sets. They are the large townsendii type. Hunted for more burrows but was unable to locate any.

The south side of the river in the area of Homedale is about 50 ft.

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Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 28.

lower in elevation than the north side. a high bluff borders the river on the north. The whole area on both sides of the river is of a sandy-clay type of soil, but on the higher hills and plateaus, a short distance from the river, the clay-like soil is covered with a superficial layer of sand which in some places is quite deep - 2 to 3 ft.

The native vegetation on each side of the river is largely _Artemisia_, _Atriplex_, _Grayia_ and some _Sarcobatus_. The presence of _Atriplex_ is indicative of alkali in the soil, along the river the willows form the chief vegetation. June Grass is the dominant grass in uncultivated areas.

Townsend gophers are on both sides of the river here; but there are no ground squirrels on the north side in this immediate area. Mr. Aldrich told me that they were common on the north side when he moved there 25 years ago. However, intensive poisoning campaigns had effectively removed them. He reported seeing them about 10 mi east of here on the road to Nampa.

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Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 29.

I set out 20 mouse traps last night in a sandy area just south of the bridge, and 30 more in a sandy area on the brow of the first hill west of town to the south of the highway. The traps were placed in *Atriplex*, chiefly, and some *Sarcobatus*. Very little *Artemisia* in the areas trapped. I caught *Nothing* in the area just south of the bridge, but in the other area west of town I took 4 *Dipodomys ordii* 2♂,2♀, 15 *Mus musculus*, and 1 young ♀ *Reithrodontomys* which was discarded.

I also had out three steel sets at the mouths of *Citellus mollis* burrows. Took two adults today in these traps. Both of them were molting all over as indicated by the skins when they were removed from the animals. One *Citellus oregonus* was taken along a ditch. This species is not at all common here. This was the only one I saw.

The apparent absence of *Peromyscus* puzzles me. We were unable to take them at Ontario on either side of the river and here, again, neither Pequegnat nor I took any in our traps. They must be in this area but farther

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Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 29.

back from the river.

I left my traps out all day in hopes of getting Eutamias or Ammos, one of which I saw yesterday evening but was unable to collect it. I did find one ♀ which had been suckling young in one of my traps when I visited them about 2:00 P.M. The animal had lain so long in the hot sun that its preparation as a study specimen was difficult. In addition, the animal was in full process of a complete molt. I saw another Ammo today when I visited my traps but couldn't get it.

Collected several Leopard and Whip-tailed Lizards which are very common in this area. The are living where the sand is heaviest and in association with Atriplex, Dipodomys, Ammospermophilus, etc.

Collected several Redwinged Blackbirds which were occupying a cat-tail slough just south of the river bridge. Barn Swallows are quite common over this slough, and Bank Swallows are common everywhere. Also collected a Meadowlark near this slough.

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Homedale, Owyhee Co., Idaho. May 31.

On the evening of the 29th I set out 30 additional traps — besides the 30 west of town; the others were taken up — in an area (sandy) about a mile west of the first hill west of town. Set out 7 rat traps too in this area.

Next morning I had 18 Dipodomys 8 of which were adult or nearly so, and 28 Perognathus parvus. Latter were taken in not so sandy areas as were the Dipos.

Caught another ♀ Ammospermophilus in a mouse trap. She also was suckling young. She was in better condition than was the first one and made a better skin. At that, she must have lain in the sun for an hour or more before I got to her.

Night hawks are quite common in this area, ♂'s were noted feeding early in the evening.

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Mt. Harrison, 10 mi. S Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho.
June 14.

Moved camp from the Wickel ranch at Elba, where we collected from the 10th to the 13th, to this locality. We are camped about 3/4 mi. up the S fork of the creek that flows in Howell's Canyon. Turned S at the ranger station.

There is an abundance of water in the creek and numerous patches of snow are about our camp. Deep snow banks are hanging on the east & north slopes of the hills. The dominant trees are Abies alpinus, Pinus murryania and Populus tremuloides. On the tops of the hills and on S facing slopes are nearly pure stands of Artemisia tridentata

Set out 30 traps along the creek and by and under fallen logs in the conifers. Took 2♂ Eutamias amoenus and 9♂ Peromyscus maniculatus.

W. B. Davis
1936

Mt. Harrison, 10 mi. S Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho, June 15.

Had the same 30 traps out last night in exactly the same places. Caught 1♀ Microtus mordax and 12 (3♀, 9♂) Peromyscus maniculatus. Also killed a ♂ Hairy woodpecker this A.M. when I looked at my traps. All traps left out.